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YEAR 2 MONITORING REPORT Bay Wood Interim Action Cleanup and Shoreline Restoration Project CITY OF EVERETT, WASHINGTON







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Subject: YEAR 2 MONITORING REPORT, BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION CLEANUP AND SHORELINE RESTORATION PROJECT, CITY OF EVERETT, WASHINGTON

Shannon & Wilson participated in this project as a consultant to the Port of Everett.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Sarah at (206) 695-6674 or <u>sarah.corbin@shanwil.com</u> or Amy at (206) 695-6685 or <u>amy.summe@shanwil.com</u>.

Sincerely,

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1 INTRODUCTION

Shannon & Wilson prepared this monitoring report on behalf of the Port of Everett (Port) for the Bay Wood Interim Action Cleanup and Shoreline Restoration Project (Project) to document the Year 2 performance of the Project, consistent with the *Bay Wood Shoreline Interim Cleanup and Restoration Plan* (Project Restoration Plan) (Shannon & Wilson, 2019a). This Project was completed as a Model Toxics Control Act Interim Cleanup Action with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) under an Agreed Order (AO) (AO No. 5490, amended in February 2020) and received a Remedial Action Grant from Ecology. The Project was designed to achieve environmental cleanup, habitat restoration, and buffer enhancements along most of the upland shoreline.

The Project was completed in conjunction with and in support of upland site redevelopment of the Bay Wood property (Property). The shoreline cleanup and restoration has significantly improved ecological function of the shoreline as part of an interim cleanup action with Ecology. These benefits also fulfilled the requirements of a critical area buffer reduction granted by the City of Everett (City) to support the upland development of the Property. The interim action and associated monitoring were conducted in consultation with Ecology staff and in accordance with the AO and subsequent planning documents, including the *Restoration Design Criteria Memorandum* (Shannon & Wilson, 2019b), *Final Compliance Monitoring Plan* (Landau Associates, Inc. [LAI], 2020a), *Interim Action Work Plan* (LAI, 2020c), the Engineering Design Report (LAI, 2020b), and associated authorizing permits. See the *As-Built Restoration Monitoring Report* (Shannon & Wilson, 2022) for additional regulatory background.

This Year 2 monitoring report documents the progress of the Project towards achievement of the performance standards.

2 LOCATION

The Property is located at 200 West Marine View Drive, Everett, Washington (Section 07, Township 29N, Range 05E) (Figure 1). Adjacent land uses include tidal mudflats and vacant land owned by Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. to the north; West Marine View Drive, BNSF railroad tracks, and Maulsby Swamp to the east; the W&W Everett Industries property to the south; and the Snohomish River and Port Gardner Bay to the west. The Project area includes the shoreline associated with the Property and 50 feet upland of the ordinary high water mark (Figure 2). The inland portion of the Property is a recently completed commercial building complex.

3 RESTORATION PLAN SUMMARY

The Project temporarily impacted wetlands, streams, and their buffers as a result of debris removal, shoreline grading, and removal of invasive species to prepare the site for shoreline and buffer restoration. The final construction plans are included in Appendix A; the original Project Restoration Plan and the more detailed descriptions of the Restoration Plan elements and implementation can be found in the *As-Built Restoration Monitoring Report* (Shannon & Wilson, 2022) and the *Year 1 Monitoring Report* (Shannon & Wilson, 2023).

- November 2020 February 2021: Grading and large woody debris (LWD) installations.
- March 2021: Initial plant installation.
- June 2022: Re-installed plantings that were removed related to upland site development activity.
- August 2022: As-Built Restoration Monitoring Report finalized and then submitted by the Port to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Ecology, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and the City on January 4, 2023.
- December 2022: Supplemental erosion protection installation on the west shore following coordination with Ecology, WDFW, and the Tulalip Tribe. See the *As-Built Restoration Monitoring Report* (Shannon & Wilson, 2022) and the *Year 1 Monitoring Report* (Shannon & Wilson, 2023) for more information.
- May 2023: In response to planting plan recommendations based on Year 1 percent survival results, an additional 12 trees, 362 shrubs, and 6 groundcovers were installed (see Appendix B for landscaper delivery ticket/receipt).

4 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives were established in the Project Restoration Plan and are based on the City's Shoreline Master Program (City, 2019a¹), the recovery actions for the Snohomish estuary found in the *Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan* (Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum, 2005), and the *Snohomish Estuary Wetland Integration Plan* (City, 1997). Following each of the stated goals and objectives is an assessment of whether the goal/objectives have been met or are still in progress/being evaluated.

¹ At the time of Project Restoration Plan development, the 2016 version was the most recent adopted edition. The goals and objectives are still consistent with the most recent 2019 version.

4.1 Goal 1 – Shoreline Cleanup

Goal 1: Clean up the shoreline by removing anthropogenic debris to restore the shoreline to a more natural state.

- Objective 1.1: Remove bulkheads and replace with soft shore stabilization measures.
- Objective 1.2: Remove debris, including dimensional lumber and wood chips, log skids, riprap rock (quarry spalls), asphalt, concrete, and trash, to the extent feasible.

Objectives 1.1 and 1.2 have been met.

 \checkmark Goal 1: ACHIEVED. This goal and the related objectives have been met as of construction.

4.2 Goal 2 – Shoreline Restoration

Goal 2: Restore the degraded shoreline habitat to improve habitat for fish and wildlife species, specifically aquatic habitat to support juvenile salmonids using the Snohomish River estuary.

 Objective 2.1: Restore shoreline grades to a gradual slope that can support native intertidal and riparian vegetation on the west- and south-facing shorelines. The northfacing shoreline will not be graded due to restrictions imposed by the Corps training wall and associated easement.

 \checkmark Objective 2.1 has been met, although the west shore is not suited to intertidal emergent vegetation establishment at this time, based on wind and wave exposure.

• Objective 2.2: Install LWD to stabilize the slope and provide habitat.

Objective 2.2 has been met.

 Objective 2.3: Restore and expand estuarine wetlands along the shoreline to create saltmarsh habitat.

□ To date, installed emergent vegetation on the south shore is establishing and spreading in areas. Achievement of Objective 2.3 will continue to be monitored during future site visits. A determination of completion will be made once the newly establishing emergent communities appear to be stable.

Goal 2: Objectives 2.1 and 2.2 have been met as of construction, with long-term monitoring underway for Objective 2.3.

4.3 Goal 3 – Buffer Enhancement

Goal 3: Establish native riparian vegetation community along the shoreline that includes long-term sources of LWD to support productive shoreline habitat.

• Objective 3.1: Reestablish native riparian plant communities along the shoreline.

To date, the native riparian plantings are doing well, with relatively high survival (see Sections 7.1 and 7.2). Achievement of Objective 3.1 will continue to be monitored during future site visits.

• Objective 3.2: Reintroduce LWD through plantings and wood placement.

Objective 3.2 has been met.

Goal 3: Objective 3.2 was met as of construction, with long-term monitoring underway for Objective 3.1.

4.4 Goal 4 – Public Access

Goal 4: Create public access/use opportunities consistent with the City's Shoreline Public Access Plan (City, 2019b²).

 Objective 4.1: Integrate trails and amenities for public access into shoreline restoration actions, as appropriate considering development requirements, safety considerations, availability of space, restoration goals, existing easements, etc.

Objective 4.1 has been met.

Goal 4: ACHIEVED. The trail was formally opened to the public in July 2022. A number of trail users were observed during the Year 1 monitoring visit, and even more users were observed during the Year 2 monitoring visits.

5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Success of the mitigation (restoration and enhancement) will be determined based on meeting standards for minimum plant survival; minimum cover of native vegetation; and maximum allowed cover of invasive, nonnative plant species over ten growing seasons (Exhibit 5-1). Invasive, nonnative plant species include those on the Snohomish County

² At the time of Project Restoration Plan development, the 2016 version of the public access plan was the most recent adopted edition. The goals and objectives are still consistent with the most recent 2019 version.

Noxious Weed List, including any revisions to the list during the ten-year monitoring period for the Project. Removal of invasive species not on the Snohomish County weed list is encouraged; however, presence of these species will not contribute to the 10% invasive cover performance standard.

| | Standard | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 5 | Year 7 | Year 10 |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Woody Plant Survival Rate (%) ² | 100 | >80 | | | | |
| 2 | Native Emergent Vegetation Cover (%) ^{1,2} | >20 | >30 | >40 | >60 | >70 | >90 |
| 3 | Native Woody Vegetation Cover (%) ² | | | >30 | >60 | >80 | >90 |
| 4 | Invasive, Nonnative Plant Cover (%) | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 |

Exhibit 5-1: Vegetation Performance Standards

NOTES:

As noted in the As-Built Report, native emergent vegetation cover performance standards were adjusted from the Project Restoration Plan to reflect a natural establishment process that develops gradually over time; the overall goal of 90% cover in wetland areas was not changed. The emergent vegetation cover performance standards do not apply to those stretches of shoreline where exposure and erosive wave energy prevent establishment of emergent species.

2 Natural recruitment of both native woody and emergent species is expected. These recruits will be included in the survival rates and vegetation cover performance standards identified above.

Exhibit 5-2 below summarizes the number of trees, shrubs, and woody groundcover in each planting zone shown in the final construction plans compared to the final, net number installed. Variations between the net quantity installed and those in the construction plans are due to the Port's voluntary excess plantings, plant removal from upland site development, and partial replacement of the removed plants (see the Project *As-Built Restoration Monitoring Report* for details). The woody vegetation percent survival performance standards in Exhibit 5-1 will be assessed using the numbers on the final construction plans.

Exhibit 5-2: Summary of Woody Plant Quantity by Planting Zone on Final Construction Plans Compared to Net Quantity Installed

| Woody Vegetation Type | Quantity in Final Construction Plans | Net Quantity Planted | Delta |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Riparian Planting Zone | | | |
| Trees | 140 | 140 | 0 |
| Shrubs | 2,760 | 2,618 | -22 |
| Woody Groundcover | 0 | 93 | +93 |
| Upper Shore Planting Zone | | | |
| Shrubs | 1,140 | 1,170 | +30 |
| Woody Groundcover | 620 | 650 | +30 |
| Total Trees | 140 | 140 | 0 |
| Total Shrubs | 3,900 | 3,908 | +8 |
| Total Woody Groundcover | 620 | 743 | +123 |
| TOTAL WOODY VEGETATION | 4,660 | 4,791 | +131 |

6 YEAR 2 METHODS

Shannon & Wilson biologists completed the Year 2 monitoring site visit on August 4 and 15, 2023, as described below.

- Woody Plant Survival: Each live plant, whether installed or volunteer, was counted and recorded to species.
- Woody Plant Cover: Measurement of percent cover is not required until Year 3. However, data was collected during this site visit as a progress check. Native woody plant cover was recorded for each of the ten transects using the line-intercept method (see locations in Figure 2). Percent cover was calculated by documenting the point where the canopy began and ended along each transect. Where the canopies for different species overlapped, only the start and end point of the aggregated cover was recorded (e.g., no double-counting). These distances were then totaled and divided by the total length of the transect to calculate percent cover.
- Native Emergent Cover: Percent cover of native emergent species, by species, was visually estimated in each of the seven 1-meter-square plots established during the baseline visit in the mid-shore and lower shore planting zones. The emergent plot locations were measured in reference to the closest transect t-post using a tape measure and compass. Their presence in tidal, high wave energy areas prevented installation of t-posts or other physical markings at the emergent plots.
- Emergent Community Development: Considering the dynamic nature of non-armored marine shorelines and the anticipated patchy and shifting evolution of the emergent plant community, the seven emergent plots will also be supported by geographic

information system mapping of the general bounds of the developing emergent community (Figure 3).

- Invasive Plant Cover: An assessment of weedy species cover was made through qualitative visual assessment through the planting areas.
- Photo Points: Photos were taken at each of the 14 photo points (P1 through P14) established during the baseline visit (Figure 2; Appendix C).

7 YEAR 2 RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

7.1 Woody Plant Survival

With the passage of time, it was more difficult to obtain a reliable count of mortalities only by counting vacant mulch rings or obviously dead plants as was done in Year 1. Instead, each living plant was counted during this Year 2 assessment within the three general planting areas noted as South Shore, West Shore, and North Shore (Exhibit 7-1). A few of the native installed plant species, such as the rose and willows, can spread through suckering, as well as seed. Where suckering was occurring and multiple shoots were evident in a tight cluster from the same parent plant, that cluster was just counted as one additional plant.

| | | | A | ive | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Scientific Name | Common Name | South Shore | West Shore | North Shore | Total |
| Trees | | | | | |
| Acer macrophyllum | Big-leaf maple | 19 | 2 | 0 | 21 |
| Alnus rubra | Red alder | 10 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Malus fusca | Pacific crabapple | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Pinus contorta | Shore pine | 17 | 2 | 0 | 19 |
| Tsuga heterophylla | Western hemlock | 22 | 2 | 9 | 33 |
| Populus balsamifera | Black cottonwood | 8 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| Pseudotsuga menziesii | Douglas-fir | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Picea sitchensis | Sitka spruce | 19 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| | Total Trees | 124 | 12 | 13 | 149 |
| Shrub | | | | | |
| Amelanchier alnifolia | Serviceberry | 61 | 22 | 69 | 152 |
| Gaultheria shallon | Salal | 78 | 20 | 78 | 176 |
| Holodiscus discolor | Oceanspray | 74 | 16 | 103 | 193 |
| Lonicera involucrata Black twinberry | | 62 | 33 | 107 | 202 |
| Mahonia aquifolium | Tall Oregon grape | 48 | 37 | 101 | 186 |
| Philadelphus lewisii Mock orange | | 67 | 16 | 74 | 157 |

Exhibit 7-1: Observed Live Woody Plants in the Upper Shore and Riparian Planting Zones

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| | | | AI | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Scientific Name | Common Name | South Shore | West Shore | North Shore | Total |
| Ribes divaricatum | Black gooseberry | 90 | 30 | 79 | 199 |
| Rosa nutkana | Nootka rose | 104 | 42 | 174 | 320 |
| Rubus parviflorus | Thimbleberry | 76 | 22 | 107 | 205 |
| Salix spp. | Scouler's/ Hooker's willow | 841 | 214 | 103 | 1,158 |
| Sambucus racemosa | Red elderberry | 8 | 6 | 27 | 41 |
| Symphoricarpos albus | Snowberry | 105 | 32 | 130 | 267 |
| Spiraea douglasii | Douglas spiraea | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Total Shrubs | 1,616 | 490 | 1,152 | 3,258 |
| Groundcover | | | | | |
| Arctostaphylos uva-ursi | Kinnikinnick | 43 | 10 | 71 | 124 |
| | Total Groundcover | 43 | 10 | 71 | 124 |
| TOTAL OBS | TOTAL OBSERVED LIVE PLANTS | | | 1,236 | 3,531 |

The Year 2 performance standard is 80% survival of required installed woody material. The percent survival of each woody stratum and the composite woody plants is presented in Exhibit 7-2 below, and falls short of the target at 77.1%. As noted in last year's report, 82 willow stakes were permanently lost to erosion in two locations along the West Shore and that area was managed by adding supplemental rounded rock. The extent of wind and wave erosion and subsequent need for substantial surface protection preclude plantings in the area. Therefore, the 82 permanently lost willow stakes have been removed from the total quantity of required woody plants, yielding an overall percent survival of 77.1%, which is 197 plants shy of achieving the minimum 80% survival standard.

| Woody Vegetation Type | Required Quantity | Alive in Year 2 | % Survival |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Trees | 140 | 149 | 106.4 |
| Shrubs | 3,900 | 3,258 | 83.5 |
| Groundcover | 620 | 124 | 20 |
| Total | 4,578 | 3,531 | 77.1 |

| Exhibit 7-2: Percent Survival of Woody V | egetation |
|--|-----------|
|--|-----------|

Generally, the surviving plants appeared healthy, although some showed moderate signs of stress following a third exceptionally hot and dry summer, and others may have been inadvertently impacted by landscape maintenance. The general success is likely attributable to continued hand-watering combined with proper installation of quality plant material.

7.2 Woody Plant Cover

There is no woody cover performance standard for Year 2, but information was collected to complement the percent survival data. Ten transects were established during the as-built site visit in 2021 — four in the upper shore planting zone and six in the riparian planting zones, distributed in the South Shore, West Shore, and North Shore planting areas. A summary of data collected using the line-intercept method and general observations for each transect are provided in Exhibit 7-3. Appendix D contains the raw data for each transect, and photos taken from photo points at one end of each transect are included in Appendix C.

| Length of Cover (feet) | Percent Aerial Cover by Woody Species | Notes |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 10.5 | 16.2 | This transect was dominated by willow and snowberry, with significant presence of twinberry and a shore pine. A big-leaf maple was also present. |
| 27.8 | 42.8 | This transect only included willow. |
| 15.9 | 15.9 | This transect was dominated by rose, with significant presence of Oregon grape and shore pine. Big-leaf maple and twinberry were also present. |
| 15.7 | 15.7 | This transect only included willow. |
| 15.6 | 15.6 | This transect was dominated by willow and serviceberry, with significant presence of Douglas-fir and Oregon grape. Red elderberry was also present. |
| 7.8 | 7.8 | This transect only included willow. |
| 6.5 | 6.5 | This transect was dominated by thimbleberry, twinberry, and snowberry. Oregon grape and kinnikinnick were also present. Many of the plants in this area were stressed. |
| 4.0 | 6.2 | This transect only included willow. |
| 18.9 | 18.9 | This transect was dominated by willow; twinberry was also present. |
| 7.1 | 7.1 | This transect was dominated by rose; thimbleberry was also present. |
| | 14.5 | |
| | (feet) 10.5 27.8 15.9 15.7 15.6 7.8 6.5 4.0 18.9 | Length of Cover (feet)Cover by Woody Species10.516.227.842.815.915.915.715.715.615.67.87.86.56.54.06.218.918.97.17.1 |

Exhibit 7-3: Year 2 Installed Plant Aerial Cover

NOTE:

1 Average cover = (total length of cover/total length of transect)

The woody species showed some growth since the Year 1 site visit in 2022, although the degree of growth varied across the site (see the side-by-side photos from 2021, 2022, and 2023 in Appendix C). Percent cover measured this year averaged only 14.5%, but ranged

from a low of 6.2% at T8 (west shore) to a high of 42.8% at T2 (south shore). The percent cover standard for Year 3 is 30%. Considering that the growth trajectory of installed plants is commonly summarized as "Sleep, Creep, Leap," with the "leap" (a growth spurt) at Year 3, there is potential for the site to meet next year's cover performance standard.

7.3 Native Emergent Cover

The Year 2 performance standard provided in Section 5 requires that cover of the establishing emergent community exceed 30%. Each of the seven plots established during the as-built effort was evaluated (Exhibit 7-4). Because of the significant erosion of installed substrate and high wave energy on the west shore, only one area of installed emergent remained on the west shore at the time of the as-built site visit. For that reason, only one plot was proposed at that time on the west shore, off the south end of Transect 8. As noted below and in the Year 1 report (Shannon & Wilson, 2023), continued erosion and subsequent placement of supplemental rock since the as-built effort eliminated the emergent vegetation in that plot as well. Continued monitoring of Transect 8, Plot 1, for information purposes is proposed to document the dynamic condition of the west shore and to help inform the Port's ongoing adaptive management. The aggregate cover of the remaining six plots is 54%.

All the emergent and herbaceous species in the low- and mid-shore planting zones plant schedule were observed, and the dominants included baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), common spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), coast gumweed (*Grindelia integrifolia*), Pacific silverweed (*Argentina pacifica*), and Douglas aster (*Symphyotrichum subspicatum*) (Exhibit 7-5).

To support the plot data, the general boundaries of areas with emergent vegetation were captured in the field with hand-held global positioning system equipment and are shown in Figure 3. Continued monitoring of the emergent communities is necessary to determine if the areas are expanding or increasing in density and cover.

The pre-existing estuarine wetlands dominated by hardstem bulrush, Lyngbye's sedge (*Carex lyngbyei*), alkali bulrush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*), and spear saltbush (*Atriplex patula*) are still thriving. These existing estuarine wetland species are expected to naturally expand into the low- and mid-shore planting areas, and appear to be expanding incrementally.

Exhibit 7-4: Emergent Cover in Sample Plots

| | Aggregate Percent Cover | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|---|
| Plot Location | Year 1 | Year 2 | Individual Species' Cover |
| Transect 2, Plot 1 (17 feet from south end of T2, adjusted from 260° to 270° due to expansion of rocked outlet) | 22 | 20 | The plot included Baltic rush (20%). |
| Transect 2, Plot 2 (25 feet from north end of T2, 210°) | 33 | 65 | The plot included Baltic rush (30%), hardstem bulrush (30%), spear saltbush (15%), and a grass (2%). Pickleweed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>), birds-foot trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), and red sandspurry (<i>Spergularia rubra</i>) were nearby. |
| Transect 4, Plot 1 (20 feet 6 inches from east end of T4, 230°) | 41 | 65 | The plot included Pacific silverweed (45%), Baltic rush (40%), saltgrass (5%), Lyngbye's sedge (3%). |
| Transect 4, Plot 2 (26 feet from west end of T4, 175°) | 70 | 70 | This very diverse plot included hardstem bulrush (70%), saltgrass (40%), spear saltbush (10%), sea plantain (<i>Plantago</i> <i>maritima</i>) (4%), red sandspurry (3%), common spikerush (3%), and seaside arrow-grass (<i>Triglochin maritima</i>) (2%). |
| Transect 5, Plot 1 (37 feet from south end of T5, 268°) | 10 | 43 | The plot included hardstem bulrush (40%) and Pacific silverweed (3%). |
| Transect 5, Plot 2 (31 feet from north end of T5, 250°) | 18 | 60 | The plot included birds-foot trefoil (30%), Baltic rush (25%), seashore lupine (<i>Lupinus littoralis</i>) (3%), and sea plantain (2%). |
| Average of emergent plots with vegetation | 32 | 54 | |
| | | | This plot contained common plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>) (3%) and birds-foot trefoil (3%). |
| Transect 8, Plot 1 (17 feet from south end of T2, 260°) | 0 | 6 | Following establishment of this plot during the as-built monitoring visit, this area developed into a sand beach with no vegetation. This plot and the surrounding area will continue to be monitored to document its condition, including whether it remains a sand beach and/or recruits emergent vegetation in future years if shore conditions allow. As described in the Project <i>As-Built Restoration Monitoring Report</i> , observations to date indicate energy on the west shore is not conducive to emergent establishment; therefore, this plot will be monitored for informational purposes only and will not be included in the emergent vegetation cover performance standard. |



Exhibit 7-5: Example Planted Emergent Areas on the South Shore (Photos Taken August 4, 2023)

7.4 Noxious and Nuisance Weed Cover

During the Project's monitoring period, invasive, nonnative plant cover of plant species included on the Snohomish County Noxious Weed List cannot exceed 10%. The Project Restoration Plan defines invasive, nonnative plant species as those on the Snohomish County Noxious Weed List (Snohomish County, 2023). Percent cover of invasive plants on Snohomish County's Noxious Weed List is 0%. The Project is meeting the Year 2 performance standard for invasive cover.

Similar to Year 1 results, some white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) and birds-foot trefoil were observed, but ongoing maintenance appears to be keeping it in check. Smaller amounts of flat pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus coparius*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), evergreen blackberry (*R. laciniatus*), crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*), and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) were also noted. Button tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) has increased since last year.

White sweet clover and birds-foot trefoil are not on the Snohomish County list but are nonnative and invasive. White sweet clover is on many other states' noxious weed lists and birds-foot trefoil is a weed of concern on neighboring King County's noxious weed list. Other nonnative and invasive species at the site that are not on Snohomish County's list but are on adjacent counties' lists include Scotch broom and button tansy (non-regulated Class B in King and Skagit Counties), Canada thistle (Class C control required in Skagit County and non-regulated Class C in King County), and Himalayan blackberry and evergreen blackberry (non-regulated Class C in King and Skagit Counties). While removal of these species is not required and their cover will not contribute to the invasive cover performance standard, control is recommended to improve coverage and survival of native species.

7.5 Large Woody Debris

Similar to observations made in 2021 and 2022, the LWD installations and associated anchors remain in place along the shoreline. No excessive scouring or other erosion issues associated with the LWD were observed. It appears that some of the LWD shifts slightly in places during high tide and during storm activity, as evidenced by depressions and marks in the sand underneath the installations.

7.6 Shoreline Condition

As documented in the Year 1 report, the Port installed rounded rock on two areas of the west shore that experienced substantial erosion and loss of the installed emergent vegetation and willow stakes. Exhibit 7-6 shows those two areas at the time of installation in 2023 and one year later in 2024. The placed material appears to be stable and the sand beach section between the two areas has been preserved. The supplemental substrate areas have not recruited sufficient fines to accommodate a replanting effort.

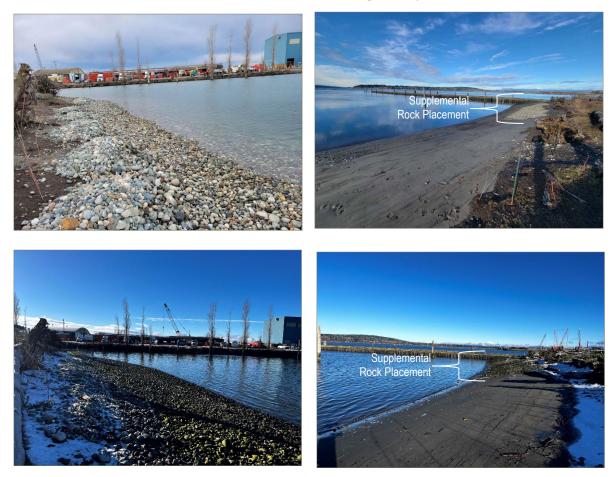


Exhibit 7-6: Photos of the Southern (Left) and Northern (Right) Supplemental Rock Placement Areas on the West Shore (Top Photos Taken by Port on January 5 and 11, 2023; Bottom Photos Taken by Port on January 12, 2024)

The south shore has shown little signs of being adversely impacted by wind or wave energy. The shoreline remains generally a shallow-sloped sandy, silty beach with some variablesized bands of gravels (for examples, see Exhibit 7-7 below and Exhibits C-3 and C-6 in Appendix C).



Exhibit 7-7: Photos of Beach Areas on the South Shore (Photos Taken August 4, 2023)

8 MAINTENANCE AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES

8.1 Requirements

The Port will provide maintenance of the restoration areas to correct any failures during the ten-year monitoring period. Per the Port's bid documents, the Contractor is providing a three-year planting guarantee to include "inspections, weeding, maintenance, replacement, fertilizing, seeding, mulch replenishment, water and irrigation as required to water . . . planting areas to ensure acceptable coverage and seed and plant establishment." The Contractor will conduct monthly inspections and conduct appropriate maintenance during the three-year period and as specified in annual performance monitoring reports to address site conditions. Per the Port's landscape maintenance bond with the Contractor, any needed plant replacements will be installed at the end of Years 1 and 3; the bond does not require replacements at the end of Year 2.

As noted at the end of Section 7.1, the site did not quite meet the Year 2 percent survival standard of 80%. Per the bond requirements, the Contractor will install native plants needed to achieve 100% survival in late fall 2024.

The Port will be responsible for managing the establishment of native plants during Years 4 through 10, with the goal of achieving performance standards. Routine maintenance activities will include weed control, supplemental irrigation, mulching, reseeding, and plant

replacement. If performance standards for percent cover of woody plants (shrubs and trees) and nonnative, invasive species have not been satisfied, "adaptive management measures may include, but are not limited to, plant replacement, plant supplementation, plant species substitution, adjustment of the planting layout to reflect specific or changing site conditions, weed control, and installation and adjustment of plant protection devices" (Shannon & Wilson, 2019a).

8.2 Recommendations

The following actions will be taken to support achievement of performance standards:

- 1. Although not required, continue to remove nonnative, invasive species that are not on the Snohomish County Noxious Weed List particularly white sweet clover, birds-foot trefoil, Himalayan blackberry, and evergreen blackberry, which can outcompete the native plants.
- 2. Continue to irrigate the plantings throughout the dry season, generally identified as May through September. Timing of irrigation commencement can be adjusted based on local climate conditions.
- 3. The supplemental substrate areas will continue to be monitored to assess whether the new material has trapped any fines or may have developed conditions suitable for future plantings. Depending on the findings, recommendations for supplemental emergent or other plantings may be made.
- 4. Areas of emergent vegetation gaps along the southern shoreline, where wind and wave erosion do not prevent plant establishment, will also continue to be monitored and assessed for potential emergent plant replacement in future years.

9 FUTURE PERFORMANCE MONITORING

The Project's Restoration Plan requires performance monitoring of the planting sites for 10 years (Years 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10). The monitoring program consists of yearly monitoring events and reports. After each monitoring event, a performance monitoring report must be prepared to document the degree of success or failure in the mitigation area and to identify any adaptive, remedial actions needed to ensure that the goals of the mitigation plan are achieved. This Year 2 Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the Corps, Ecology, WDFW, and the City. Subsequent annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Corps, Ecology, WDFW, and the City after each monitoring event.

The schedule for performance monitoring events is as follows:

Year 1 – summer/early fall 2022 (completed)

- Year 2 summer/early fall 2023 (completed)
- Year 3 summer/early fall 2024
- Year 5 summer/early fall 2026
- Year 7 summer/early fall 2028
- Year 10 summer/early fall 2031

10 CLOSURE

The findings and conclusions documented in this report have been prepared for specific application to this Project. They have been developed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill normally exercised by members of the environmental science profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are professional opinions based on interpretation of information currently available to us and made within the operational scope, budget, and schedule constraints of this Project. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

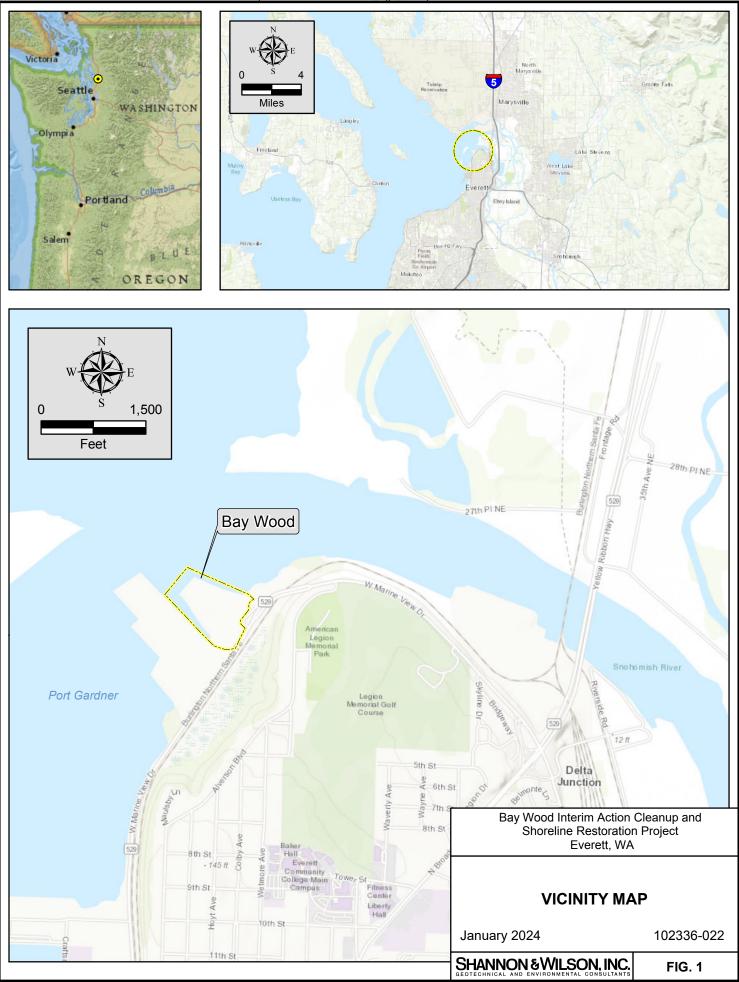
Shannon & Wilson has prepared, "Important Information About Your Wetland Delineation/ Mitigation and/or Stream Classification Report," to assist you and others in understanding the use and limitations of our reports.

11 REFERENCES

- City of Everett (City) Department of Planning and Community Development, 1997, Snohomish estuary wetlands integration plan (SEWIP): Everett, Wash., City of Everett, April.
- City of Everett (City), 2019a, Shoreline master program: Everett, Wash., 194 p., Available: <u>https://www.everettwa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/19658/Shoreline-Master-</u> <u>Program-October-2019</u>.
- City of Everett (City), 2019b, Shoreline public access plan: Update 2019: Everett, Wash., 62 p., available: <u>https://everettwa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/20571/Shoreline-Public-Access-Plan-2019</u>.
- Landau Associates, Inc. (LAI), 2020a, Final compliance monitoring plan, Bay Wood Products cleanup site, Everett, Washington: Report prepared by Landau Associates, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 27.

- Landau Associates, Inc. (LAI), 2020b, Final engineering design report, Bay Wood Products cleanup site, Everett, Washington: Report prepared by Landau Associates, Inc., Seattle, Wash., November 10.
- Landau Associates, Inc. (LAI), 2020c, Final interim action work plan, Bay Wood Products cleanup site, Everett, Washington: Report prepared by Landau Associates, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 29, 106 p.
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- Shannon & Wilson, Inc., 2019a, Restoration plan, Bay Wood Shoreline interim cleanup and restoration: Report prepared by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., Seattle, Wash., 102336-014, for Port of Everett, Everett, Wash., November 21, 39 p.
- Shannon & Wilson, Inc., 2019b, Restoration design criteria memorandum, Bay Wood Shoreline interim cleanup and restoration: Memorandum from Shannon & Wilson, Inc., 102336-006, to Port of Everett, Everett, Wash., June 20, 32 p.
- Shannon & Wilson, Inc., 2022, As-built restoration monitoring report, Bay Wood Shoreline interim cleanup and restoration: Report prepared by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., Seattle, Wash., 102336-020, for Port of Everett, Everett, Wash., August 23, 164 p.
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- Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum, 2005, Snohomish River Basin salmon conservation plan: Everett, Wash., Snohomish County Department of Public Works, Surface Water Management Division, June, 402 p., available: <u>https://www.govlink.org/watersheds/7/pdf/WRIA%207 Plan/Final Compiled Plan.</u>
- Snohomish County, Wash., 2023, Noxious weed list: Available: <u>https://snohomishcountywa.gov/750/Noxious-Weeds-List,</u> accessed October 2023.

Document Path: I:\EF\SEA\102000s\102336 Port of Everett\Baywood\GIS\MXD\Final\DCM Fig1 Vicinity.mxd





102336-022



100

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200

Notes:

- 1. Plot locations and dimensions are approximated.
- 2. Transect ends marked with orange-flagged t-posts.
- 3. Transects and photo point locations collected with an ESRI Collector utilizing an EOS Arrow 100 GPS device.

200 Feet

January 2024 **Monitoring Plan** Figure 2

Ν

EIII SHANNON & WILSON

Bay Wood Shoreline Interim Cleanup Action & Restoration Port of Everett Everett, WA

102336-022



LEGEND

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Areas of Emergent Vegetation

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Training Wall

Notes:

120

60

1. Areas of emergent community locations collected with an ESRI Collector utilizing an EOS Arrow 100 GPS device.

120 Feet

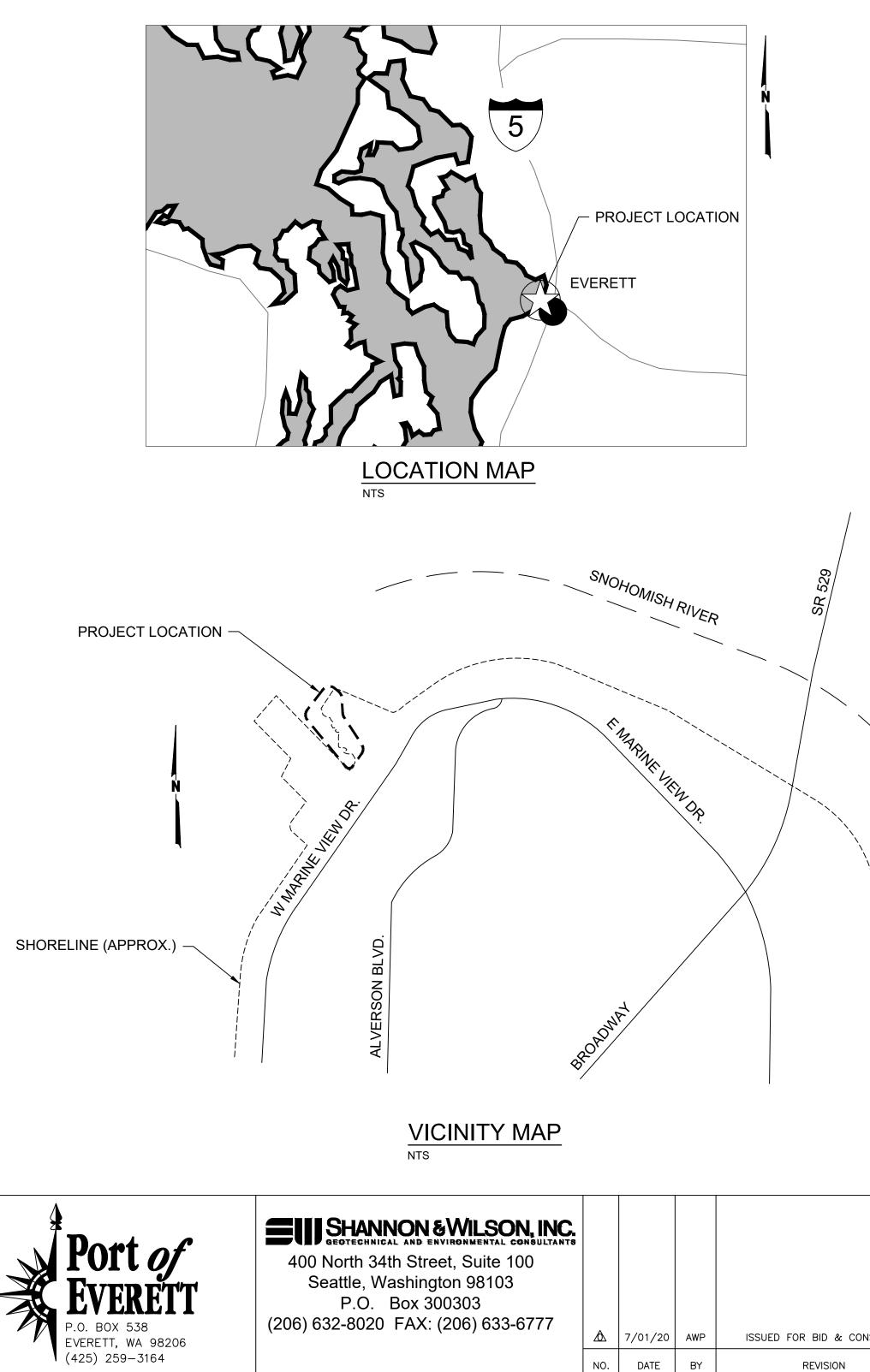
January 2024 Emergent Vegetation Communities Figure 3

48

Appendix A Final Construction Plans (August 2020)

PORT OF EVERETT

EVERETT, WASHINGTON **BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP**



| SHEET LIST TABLE | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| SHEET NO. | SHEET NO. REV. NO. SHEET TITLE | | | | | |
| 01 | 0 | COVER SHEET | | | | |
| 02 | 0 | GENERAL NOTES & ABBREVIATIONS | | | | |
| 03 | 0 | LEGEND | | | | |
| 04 | 0 | EXISTING CONDITIONS | | | | |
| 05 | 0 | TESC PLAN | | | | |
| 06 | 0 | DEMOLITION PLAN (1) | | | | |
| 07 | 0 | DEMOLITION PLAN (2) | | | | |
| 08 | 0 | GRADING PLAN | | | | |
| 09 | 0 | DEMOLITION & GRADING PLAN (1) | | | | |
| 10 | 0 | DEMOLITION & GRADING PLAN (2) | | | | |
| 11 | 0 | DEMOLITION & GRADING PLAN (3) | | | | |
| 12 | 0 | TYPICAL SECTIONS | | | | |
| 13 | 0 | SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN - TYPICAL SECTION | | | | |
| 14 | 0 | SECTIONS A - D | | | | |
| 15 | 0 | SECTIONS E - H | | | | |
| 16 | 0 | SECTIONS I - L | | | | |
| 17 | 0 | SECTIONS M | | | | |
| 18 | 0 | LWD DETAIL | | | | |
| 19 | 0 | PLANTING PLAN | | | | |
| 20 | 0 | PLANTING DETAILS (1) | | | | |
| 21 | 0 | PLANTING DETAILS (2) | | | | |
| 22 | 0 | PLANTING SCHEDULE | | | | |
| 23 | 0 | SPLIT RAIL FENCE & TRAIL DETAILS | | | | |
| 24 | 0 | LOW AREA CLEANUP PLAN | | | | |
| 25 | 0 | LOW AREA CLEANUP SECTIONS | | | | |

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| | | | | | | D. CLINE | AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE |
| | | | | | 31326 | drawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | RESTORATION & CLEANUP |
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| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | 5310NAL8110/2020 | | | COVER SHEET |

PORT OF EVERETT COMMISSIONERS

- GLEN BACHMAN TOM STIGER
- DAVID SIMPSON

PORT STAFF

- CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER: LISA LEFEBER
- CHIEF OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT : TERRIE BATTUELLO •
- CHIEF OF ENGINEERING: JOHN KLEKOTKA, P.E.
- DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS: ERIK GERKING, L.G.
- PORT PLANNER: LAURA GURLEY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

• SHANNON & WILSON: DAVID CLINE, P.E.

LANDAU ASSOCIATES

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PORT OF EVERETT

DWG. NO. 01

CIP NO.

PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 01 OF 25

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, SPECIFICATIONS AND LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS.
- 2. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH, AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADHERE TO, ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROJECT PERMITS. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO SECURE APPLICABLE PERMITS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN PROVIDED BY THE OWNER.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS RELATED TO SAFETY OF PERSONNEL, OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVES AND THE PUBLIC. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADHERE TO ALL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND PERMIT CONDITIONS RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF PERSONNEL ONSITE.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING THEIR OWN ELECTRICITY, COMMUNICATIONS, WATER AND SANITARY FACILITIES.
- 5. ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RESTORED TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS, OR AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
- 6. SEE TESC PLANS AND NOTES FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS.
- 7. CONTAMINATED OR TURBID DEWATERING EFFLUENT FROM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OPERATION, TRUCK WASH WATER, OPEN TRENCHES OR SPECIAL HANDLING WASTE WATER SHALL BE HANDLED SEPARATELY FROM STORMWATER, TREATED AND DISPOSED PER THE SPECIFICATIONS AND LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
- 8. ALL STATIONING REFERS TO THE CENTERLINE OF CONSTRUCTION AND IS THE MEASURED HORIZONTAL DISTANCE.
- 9. ALL TRASH, RUBBLE, ASPHALT, CONCRETE, DEBRIS AND BURIED DEBRIS, WITHIN THE PROJECT WORK LIMITS, SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFFSITE BY THE CONTRACTOR AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
- 10. ANY MATERIALS EXCAVATED WATERWARD OF SPECIAL MATERIAL HANDLING BOUNDARY SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN SUBTITLE D LANDFILL, AS APPROVED BY THE PORT.
- 11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM EXCAVATION IN A SAFE CONDITION AND IN A MANNER TO AVOID ADVERSE IMPACTS TO WATER QUALITY. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR SHORING, SHEETING, BRACING, BENCHING, DEWATERING AND ALL NECESSARY PROTECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES, STRUCTURES OR UTILITIES.
- 12. IF UNANTICIPATED CONDITIONS ARE ENCOUNTERED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY BRING THE CONDITION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER/OWNER.
- 13. DETAILS ARE INTENDED TO SHOW FINAL CONDITIONS OF THE DESIGN. MODIFICATIONS MAY BE REQUIRED TO SUIT THE JOB SITE DIMENSIONS OR CONDITIONS, AND SUCH MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE WORK.
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ALL NECESSARY PROVISIONS TO PROTECT AND REPAIR IMPACTS TO EXISTING STRUCTURES INCLUDING ROADWAYS, DRAINAGES, AND VEGETATION UNLESS SUCH ITEMS ARE TO BE DISTURBED OR REMOVED AS INDICATED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND DOCUMENTS.
- 15. CONTRACTOR SHALL, IF PRESENT, COORDINATE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITH ADJACENT UPLAND DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION.
- 16. EXCAVATION AND GRADING LINES AND LIMITS ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS. ANY EXCAVATION BEYOND THE LINES AND LIMITS SHOWN IN THE PLANS IS NOT ALLOWED.
- 17. OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL INCLUDES SMALL MARINE WOOD DEBRIS, QUARRY SPALLS, CONCRETE, AND METAL PIECES TO BE REMOVED BY PLUCKING AND PICKING DEBRIS FROM THE LOWER SHORELINE PER DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER. CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM OPERATIONS IN FULL COORDINATION WITH THE PORT AND ENGINEER.
- 18. MASS EXCAVATION AND DREDGING OF SEDIMENTS AND SOILS SURROUNDING THE OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS PIECES IS NOT ALLOWED AND CONSIDERED OVER-EXCAVATION. PAYMENT FOR OVER-EXCAVATION IS NOT ALLOWED.



SHANNON & WILSON, INC. GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

400 North 34th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, Washington 98103 P.O. Box 300303 (206) 632-8020 FAX: (206) 633-6777

| ٨ | 7/01/20 | AWP | ISSUED FOR BID & CO |
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SURVEY NOTES

- 1. SURVEY DATUM IS WASHINGTON STATE PLANE NORTH NAD(83)/NGVD(29). CONVERSION TO MLLW AND NAVD88 ON SHEET 03.
- 2. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON THE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING SURVEY MONUMENTS AND OTHER SURVEY MARKERS DURING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DAMAGE TO SURVEY MARKERS AND MONUMENTS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONTRACTOR TO REPAIR.

UTILITY NOTES

- 1. THE LOCATIONS AND EXTENTS OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE NOT NECESSARILY COMPLETE. A REASONABLE EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO LOCATE AND DELINEATE EXISTING UTILITIES BASED UPON AVAILABLE RECORDS & SURVEYS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE TYPE, LOCATION, SIZE, AND/OR DEPTH OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE WORK AREA BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE UTILITIES UNDERGROUND LOCATION CENTER AT (800) 424-5555 OR 811 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGED UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HIRE A PRIVATE LOCATOR PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
- 2. AT NO TIME SHALL THE CONTRACTOR INTERRUPT THE OPERATION OF ANY UTILITIES WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE UTILITY OWNERS. APPROVAL SHALL BE REQUESTED AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE TIME THAT THE INTERRUPTION OF THE SYSTEM IS REQUIRED.
- 3. ALL LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE. IT IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN OR NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS. EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE AVOIDED, PROTECTED, SUPPORTED AND MAINTAINED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. ALL UTILITIES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION, STAGING AND ACCESS AREAS WILL BE FIELD-LOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

| SOIL QUANTITIES | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| DESCRIPTION | UNITS | CUT | FILL | | | | |
| EXCAVATION, HAUL & STOCKPILE - RUESABLE FILL | CY | 7,032 | | | | | |
| EXCAVATION, HAUL & DISPOSAL TO MUNICIPAL LANDFILL OR RECYCLING | TONS | 4,000 | | | | | |
| OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL, HAUL & DISPOSAL | TONS | 500 | | | | | |
| EXCAVATION, HAUL & DISPOSAL - SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING (SUBTITLE D LANDFILL) | TONS | 270 | | | | | |
| EXCAVATION, HAUL & DISPOSAL FOR WOOD WASTE (SUBTITLE D LANDFILL) | TONS | 2,000 | | | | | |
| TOPSOIL IMPORT | TONS | | 4,995 | | | | |
| SAND/GRAVEL IMPORT | TONS | | 2,565 | | | | |
| | MISC. QUANTITIES | | | | | | |
| DESCRIPTION UNIT QUANTITY | | | | | | | |
| CLEAR AND GRUB | AC | 5.23 | | | | | |
| MARINE STRUCTURE DEMOLITION | TONS | 1,580 | | | | | |
| SILT FENCE | LF | 2,650 | | | | | |
| LARGE WOODY DEBRIS, ANCHORS, FASTENERS, INSTALLATIONS | EA | 5 | 50 | | | | |

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| | | | | | | prawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
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ABBREVIATIONS

| AC | - | ACRE |
|------------|---|--|
| APPROX. | _ | APPROXIMATE |
| BM | _ | BENCH MARK |
| | - | BOTTOM |
| BTM | - | |
| 3W | - | |
| CB | - | CATCH BASIN |
| CL | - | CENTERLINE |
| CLL | - | CLEARING LIMITS |
| CLR. | - | CLEARANCE |
| CONC | - | CONCRETE |
| CSBC | - | CRUSHED SURFACING BASE COURSE |
| CSTC | - | CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE |
| CY | - | CUBIC YARD |
|)BH | - | DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT |
| : | _ | EAST |
| A. | _ | EACH |
| | _ | ELEVATION |
| ELEV | - | EXISTING |
| X | - | |
| G | - | EXISTING GRADE |
| ACW | - | FACULTATIVE WETLAND |
| ACU | - | FACULTATIVE UPLAND |
| AC | - | FACULTATIVE |
| G | - | FINISH GRADE |
| IDPE | - | HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE |
| IT | - | HEIGHT |
| ITL | - | HIGH TIDE LEVEL |
| D | _ | INSIDE DIAMETER |
| E | _ | INVERT ELEVATION |
| | _ | INVERT |
| NV | - | THOUSAND POUNDS-FORCE |
| | - | |
| .F | - | |
| .WD | - | LARGE WOODY DEBRIS |
| /IFG. | - | MANUFACTURER'S |
| /IN. | - | MINIMUM |
| /ISC. | - | MISCELLANEOUS |
| ΛW | - | MONITORING WELL |
| J | - | NORTH |
| I E | - | NORTHEAST |
| | - | NOT IN CONTRACT |
| NL | - | NOT LISTED |
| NO. | _ | NUMBER |
| | _ | NO TO SCALE |
| NTS | - | NORTHWEST |
| 1W | - | |
| C | - | |
| DHW | - | ORDINARY HIGH WATER |
| SPEC'S. | - | PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS |
| र | - | RADIUS |
| RD. | - | ROAD |
| REQ'D | - | REQUIRED |
| REV. | - | REVISION |
| R/W | - | RIGHT OF WAY |
| SD | - | STORM DRAIN |
| SE | - | SOUTHEAST |
| SEC. | _ | SECTION |
| | | SHEET |
| SHT. | - | |
|) | - | SOUTH |
| S.F. | - | SQUARE FEET |
| STA | - | STATION |
| ESC | - | TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL |
| BD | - | TO BE DETERMINED |
| ОВ | - | TOP OF BANK |
| ΥP | - | TYPICAL |
| VDFW | - | WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE |
| V.S. | - | WATER SURFACE |
| V.S. V | - | WEST |
| VL | _ | WETLAND |
| V L | - | |

PORT OF EVERETT

WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP

NERAL NOTES & ABBREVIATIONS

| | 02 | | |
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MAJOR CONTOUR (5') MINOR CONTOUR (1') **RIPARIAN BUFFER LIMIT** ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) EXTREME TIDE (8.6') HTL (6.8') MHHW (5.4') TOP OF BANK PROPERTY LINE EXISTING MATERIAL WETLANDS

WETLAND BUFFER

RIVER SETBACK (100') SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ZONE (200') EXISTING SUBGRADE TEST PIT, APPROXIMATE LOCATION GRAB SAMPLE, APPROXIMATE LOCATION SURVEY CONTROL POINT

QUARRY SPALL/WOOD WASTE

MARINE STRUCTURES

FENCE

OVERHEAD POWER UTILITY EDGE OF PAVEMENT



SURVEY DATUM: NAD83 WASHINGTON STATE PLANE, NORTH ZONE, US FOOT

VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSIONS: NGVD29 + 5.59' = MLLW NGVD29 + 3.68' = NAVD88

SOURCE: PUGET SOUND LIDAR CONSORTIUM CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED, 2014 DEA SURVEY

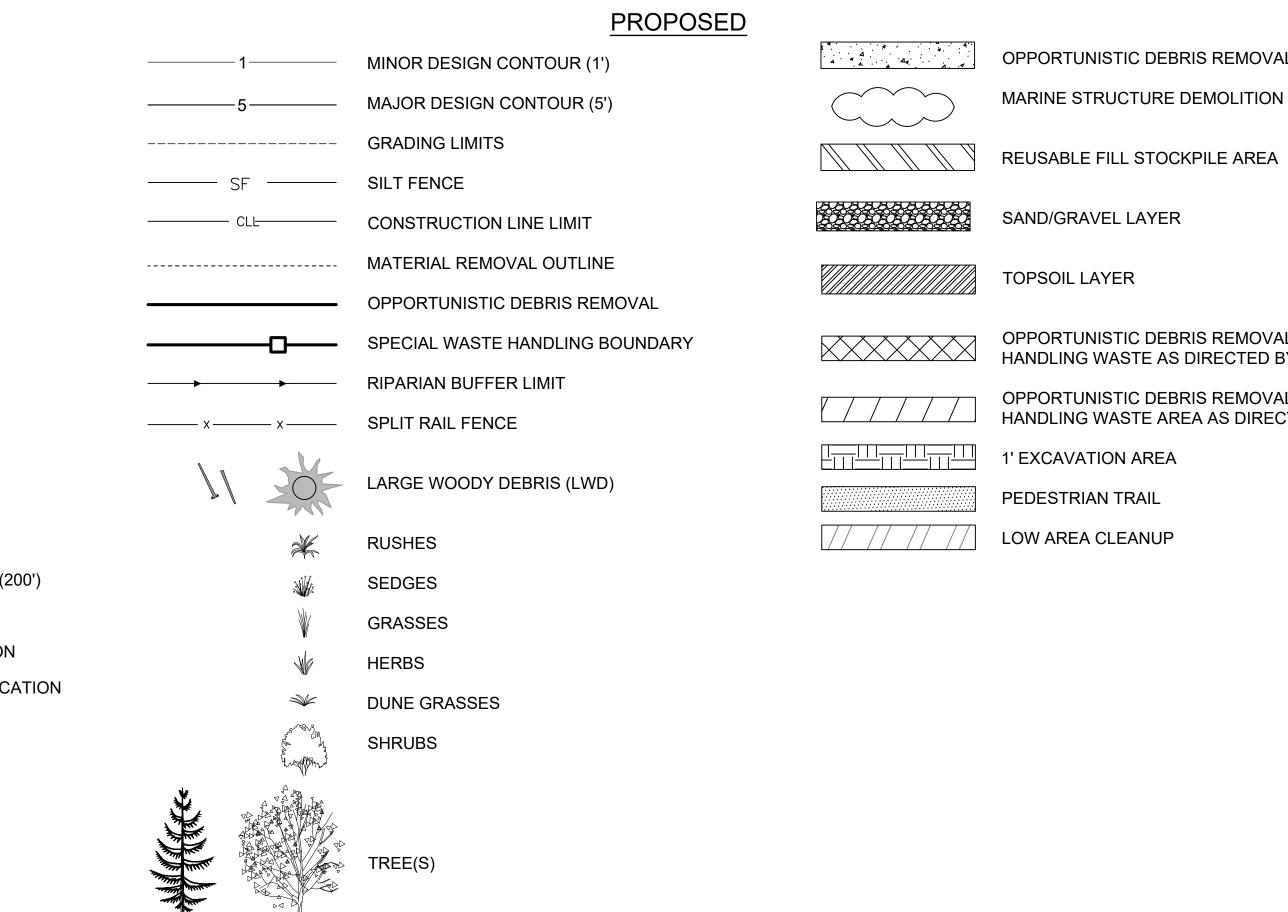


GENERAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS 400 North 34th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, Washington 98103 P.O. Box 300303 (206) 632-8020 FAX: (206) 633-6777

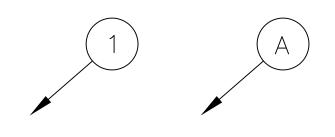
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LEGEND

*NOTE: LEGEND PROVIDED ON SHEETS SUPERCEDES THIS LEGEND



SHEET SYMBOLS



NOTE REFERENCE REFERENCE DESIGNATION TO NOTE APPEARING ON SAME SHEET



A 1



SECTION

| | | | | | NID R. CLI | project engineer: D. CLINE | scale: AS SHOWN | Ρ |
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| EBRIS | REMOVAL |
|-------|---------|
| | |

OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL **WITH NO** SPECIAL HANDLING WASTE AS DIRECTED BY PORT

OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL WITHIN SPECIAL HANDLING WASTE AREA AS DIRECTED BY PORT

DETAIL DESIGNATION

SHEET LOCATED ON DETAIL

SECTION DESIGNATION

SHEET LOCATED ON

PORT OF EVERETT

WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE **RESTORATION & CLEANUP**

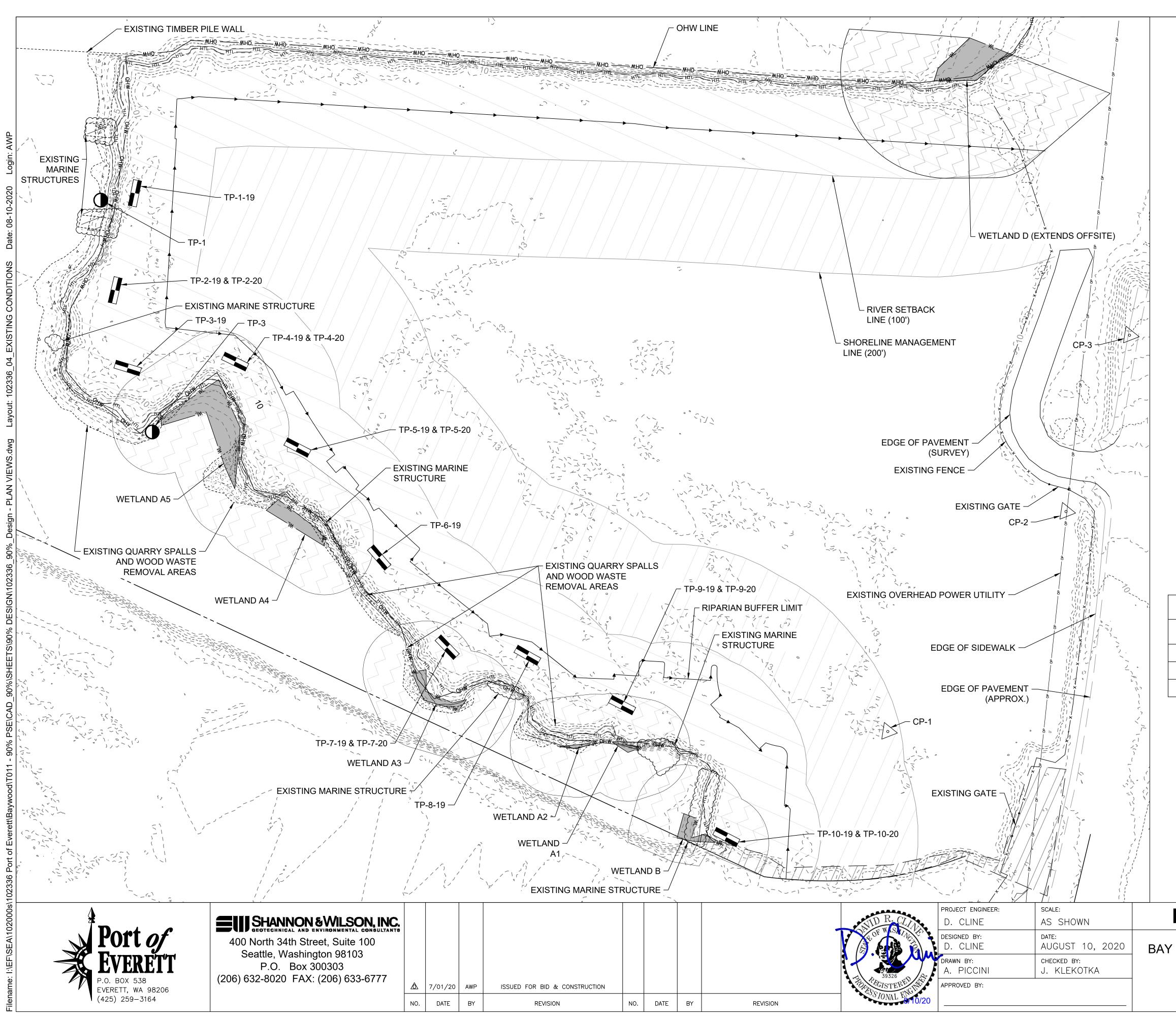
PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020 SHEET NO. 03 OF 25

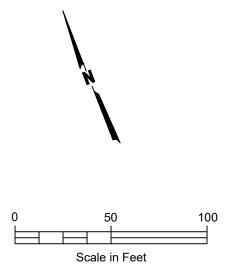
03

CIP NO.

DWG. NO.

LEGEND



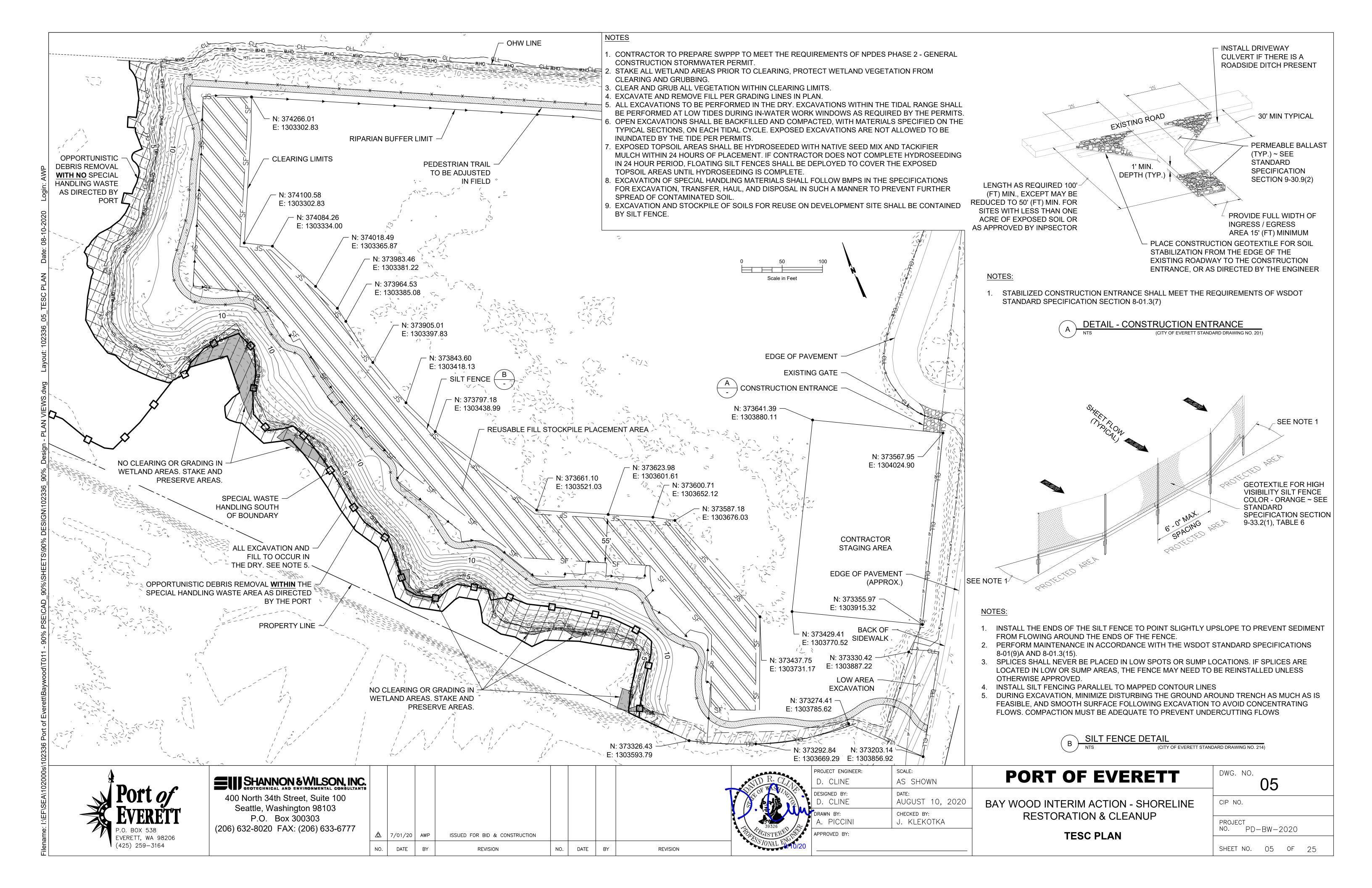


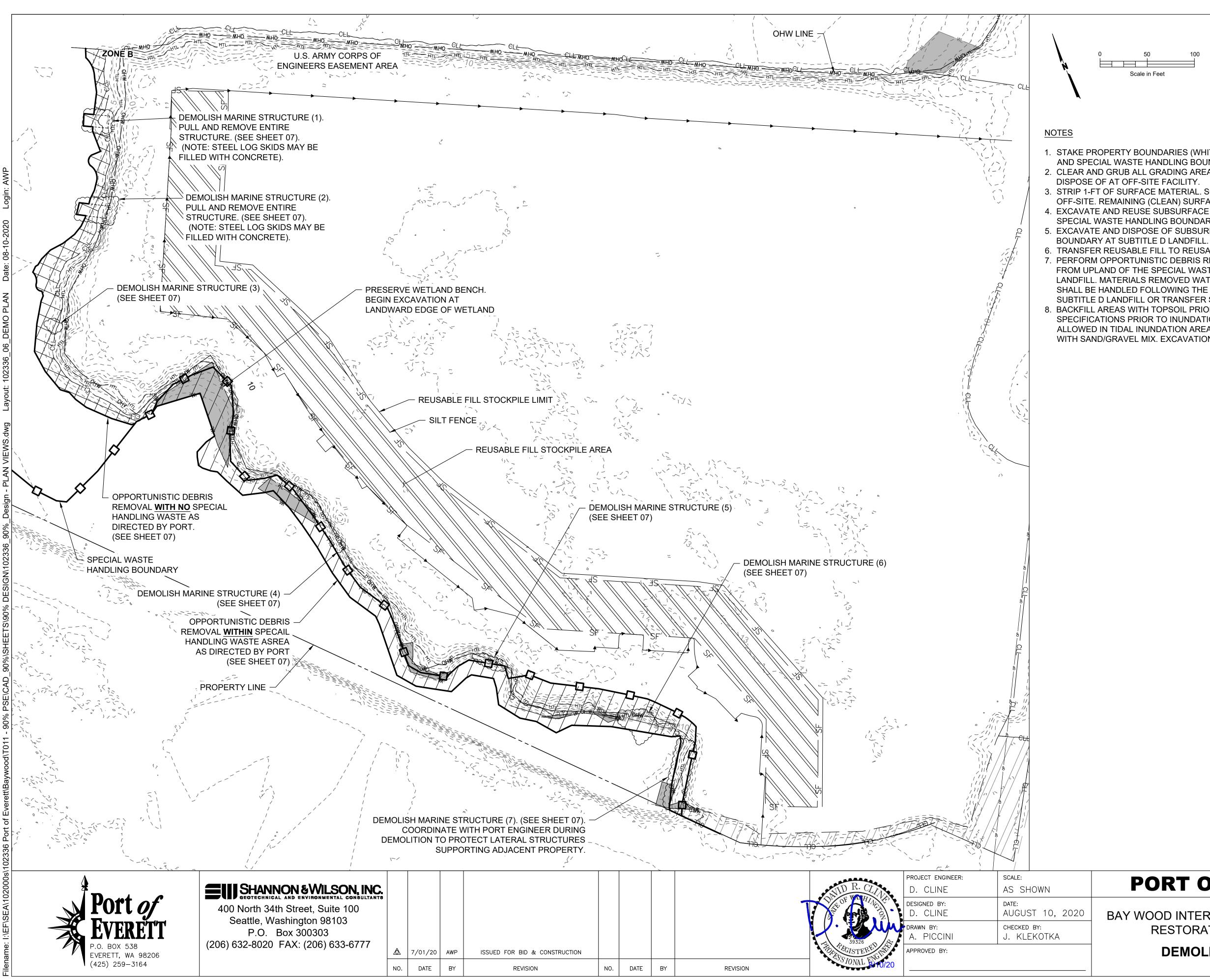
<u>NOTES</u>

- 1. VERTICAL PROJECT DATUM: NGVD29.
- 2. HORIZONTAL PROJECT DATUM: NAD83 WASHINGTON STATE PLANES, NORTH ZONE, US FOOT.
- 3. PUGET SOUND LIDAR CONSORTIUM (PSLC) CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED & FLOODPLAIN LIDAR, 2014.
- LIDAR CONVERTED FROM NAVD88 TO NGVD29.
 TEST PIT AND GRAB SAMPLE DATA CAN BE FOUND IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATION.

| SURVEY CONTROL POINTS | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| POINT | NORTHING (NAD83) | EASTING (NAD83) | ELEVATION (FT.) (NGVD29) | | | |
| CP-1 | 373563.63 | 1303765.75 | 12.94 | | | |
| CP-2 | 373419.43 | 1304017.62 | 12.80 | | | |
| CP-3 | 373708.59 | 1304143.77 | 19.65 | | | |

| PORT OF EVERETT | dwg. no. 04 |
|--|---------------------------|
| WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP | CIP NO. |
| EXISTING CONDITIONS | PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020 |
| | SHEET NO. 04 OF 25 |





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| cale | in Feet | |

1. STAKE PROPERTY BOUNDARIES (WHITE), CLEARING LIMITS (YELLOW), WETLAND BOUNDARIES (GREEN), AND SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARIES (PINK) PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION. 2. CLEAR AND GRUB ALL GRADING AREAS ABOVE THE OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL UPPER LIMIT.

3. STRIP 1-FT OF SURFACE MATERIAL. SCREEN ORGANIC MATERIAL AND WOOD WASTE, DISPOSE OF OFF-SITE. REMAINING (CLEAN) SURFACE MATERIAL MAY BE PLACED IN REUSABLE FILL STOCKPILE. 4. EXCAVATE AND REUSE SUBSURFACE MATERIALS FREE OF ORGANICS AND DEBRIS, AND UPLAND OF THE SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY IN THE REUSABLE FILL STOCKPILE.

5. EXCAVATE AND DISPOSE OF SUBSURFACE MATERIALS WATERWARD OF SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING

6. TRANSFER REUSABLE FILL TO REUSABLE FILL STOCKPILE AREA.

7. PERFORM OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL PER DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER. MATERIALS REMOVED FROM UPLAND OF THE SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY SHALL BE DISPOSED OF AT MUNICIPAL LANDFILL. MATERIALS REMOVED WATERWARD (BELOW) SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY ELEVATION SHALL BE HANDLED FOLLOWING THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND DISPOSED OF AT SUBTITLE D LANDFILL OR TRANSFER STATION.

8. BACKFILL AREAS WITH TOPSOIL PRIOR TO TIDAL INUNDATION PER THE TOPSOIL COMPACTION SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO INUNDATION FOR EACH TIDAL CYCLE. EXPOSED SUBSURFACE SOILS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN TIDAL INUNDATION AREAS. BACKFILL AREAS IN OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL POCKETS WITH SAND/GRAVEL MIX. EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL NOT ALLOWED IN THE WET.

PORT OF EVERETT

DWG. NO.

06

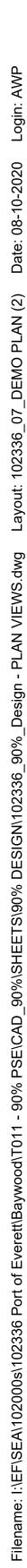
CIP NO.

PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 06 OF 25

BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP

DEMOLITION PLAN (1)



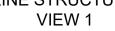






MARINE STRUCTURE (5)







MARINE STRUCTURE (6) VIEW 2



SHANNON & WILSON, INC. Geotechnical and environmental consultants

400 North 34th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, Washington 98103 P.O. Box 300303 (206) 632-8020 FAX: (206) 633-6777

| IC. | | | | | | | | | NTD R. CLI | PROJECT ENGINEER: D. CLINE | scale: AS SHOWN | Ρ |
|------------|-----|---------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|------|----|----------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| ANTS | | | | | | | | | TOP OF WALLACT | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY W |
| | | | | | | | | | | drawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| | | 7/01/20 | AWP | ISSUED FOR BID & CONSTRUCTION | | | | | PEGISTERED THE | APPROVED BY: | | |
| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | 5070NAL BS 10/20 | | | |





ARINE STRUCTURE (3





MARINE STRUCTURE (7)



OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL (TYP.)

PORT OF EVERETT

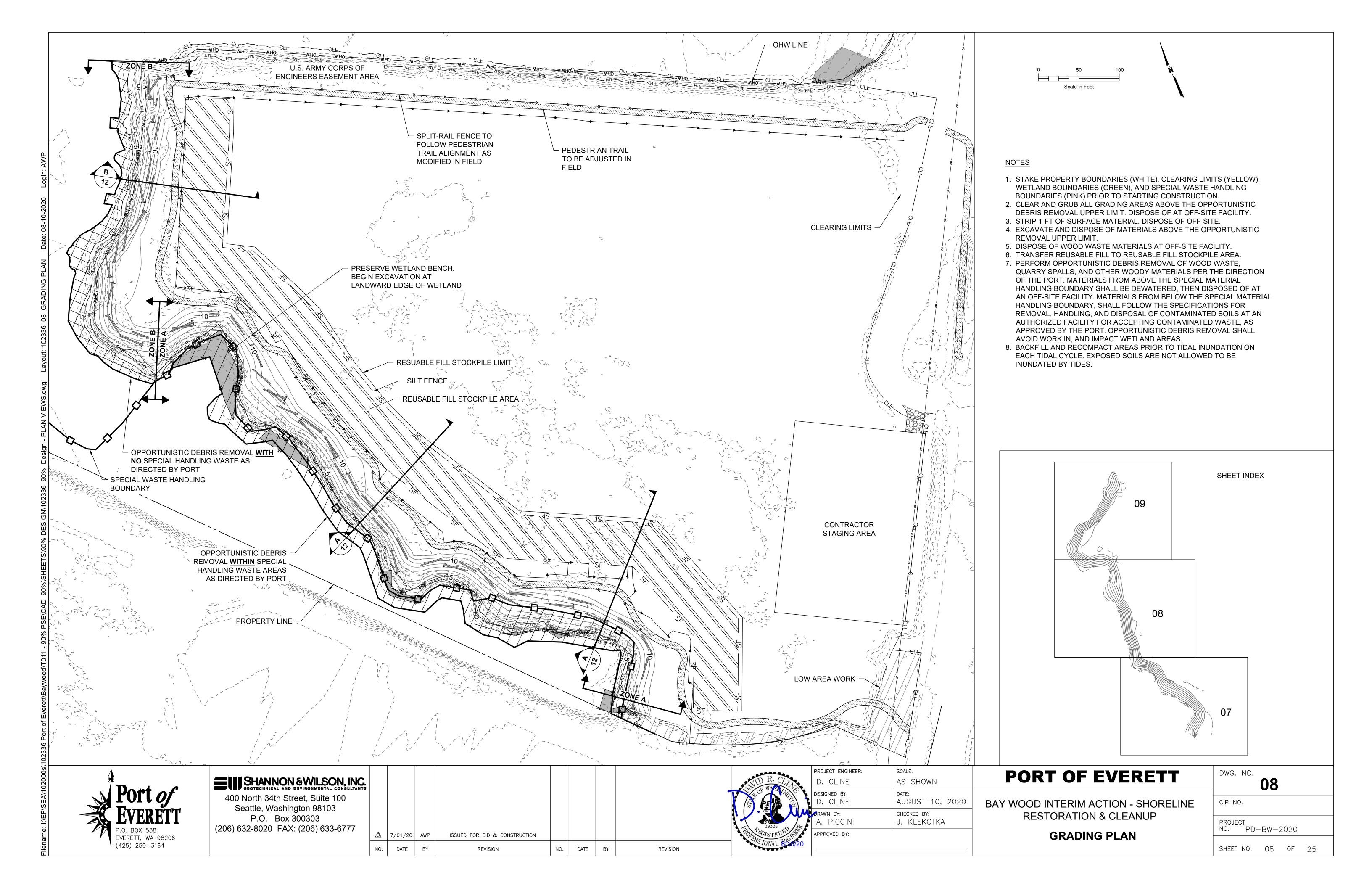
WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE **RESTORATION & CLEANUP**

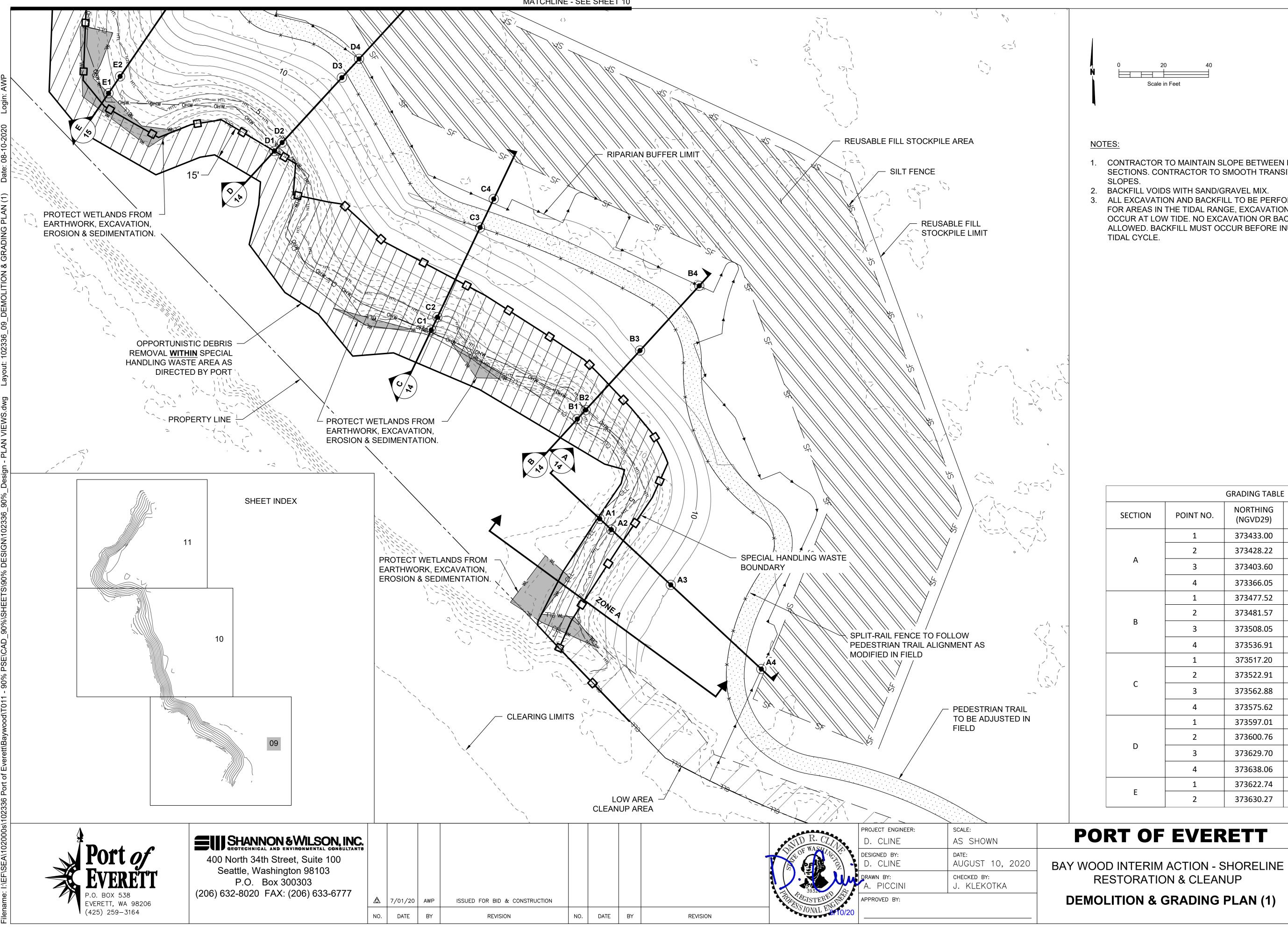
DEMOLITION PLAN (2)

| DWG. NO. | 07 |
|----------|----|
| CIP NO. | |
| PROJECT | |

NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 07 OF 25





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| | | | |
| | Scale i | n Feet | |
| | | | |

NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN SLOPE BETWEEN POINTS AND SECTIONS. CONTRACTOR TO SMOOTH TRANSITIONS BETWEEN SLOPES.
- 2. BACKFILL VOIDS WITH SAND/GRAVEL MIX.
- 3. ALL EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL TO BE PERFORMED IN THE DRY. FOR AREAS IN THE TIDAL RANGE, EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL TO OCCUR AT LOW TIDE. NO EXCAVATION OR BACKFILL IN THE WET ALLOWED. BACKFILL MUST OCCUR BEFORE INUNDATION FROM EACH TIDAL CYCLE.

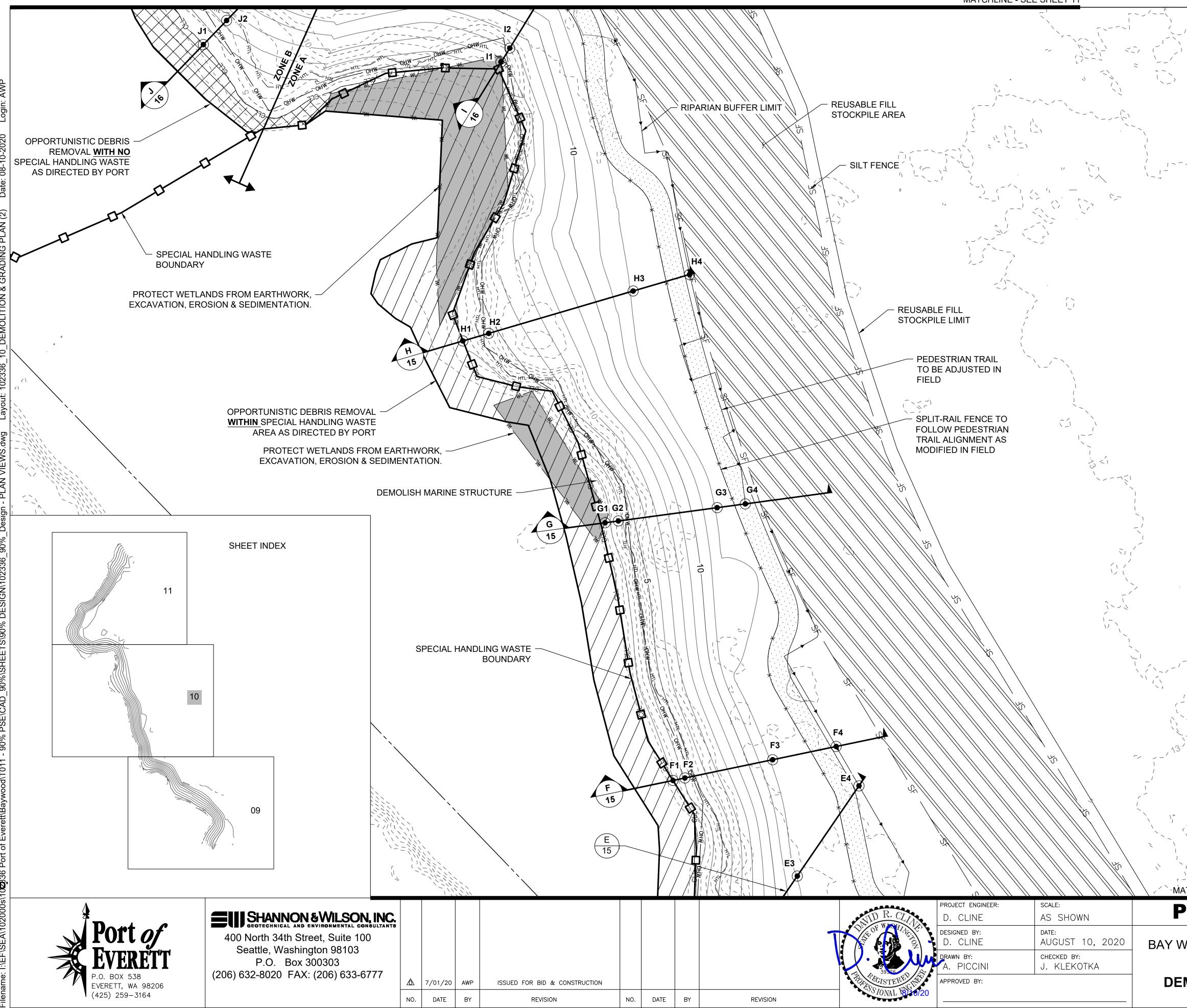
| | GRADING TABLE | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| SECTION | POINT NO. | NORTHING (NGVD29) | EASTING (NAD83) | TAGET ELEV. (FT) | | | | |
| | 1 | 373433.00 | 1303564.57 | 4.02 | | | | |
| _ | 2 | 373428.22 | 1303569.72 | 4.14 | | | | |
| A | 3 | 373403.60 | 1303596.20 | 11.03 | | | | |
| | 4 | 373366.05 | 1303636.60 | 11.77 | | | | |
| | 1 | 373477.52 | 1303554.55 | 3.97 | | | | |
| 5 | 2 | 373481.57 | 1303558.26 | 4.03 | | | | |
| В | 3 | 373508.05 | 1303582.50 | 12.26 | | | | |
| | 4 | 373536.91 | 1303608.91 | 13.04 | | | | |
| | 1 | 373517.20 | 1303489.40 | 3.28 | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | 373522.91 | 1303492.13 | 3.42 | | | | |
| C | 3 | 373562.88 | 1303511.19 | 12.48 | | | | |
| | 4 | 373575.62 | 1303517.26 | 12.83 | | | | |
| | 1 | 373597.01 | 1303419.45 | 3.42 | | | | |
| | 2 | 373600.76 | 1303422.90 | 3.50 | | | | |
| D | 3 | 373629.70 | 1303449.53 | 12.38 | | | | |
| | 4 | 373638.06 | 1303457.22 | 12.58 | | | | |
| г | 1 | 373622.74 | 1303345.51 | 4.69 | | | | |
| E | 2 | 373630.27 | 1303350.66 | 4.87 | | | | |

PORT OF EVERETT

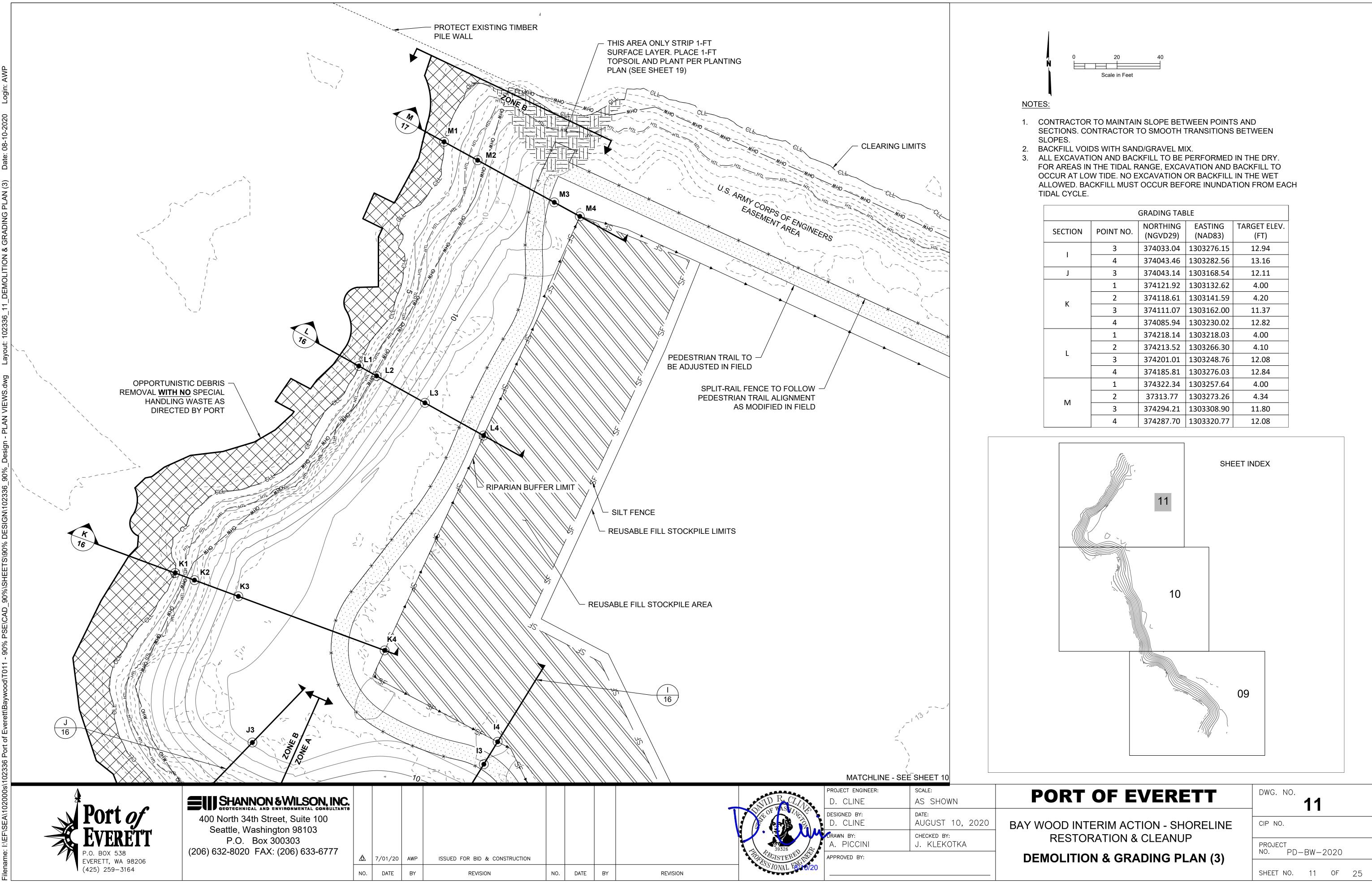
DWG. NO. 09 CIP NO. PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020 SHEET NO. 09 OF 25

DEMOLITION & GRADING PLAN (1)

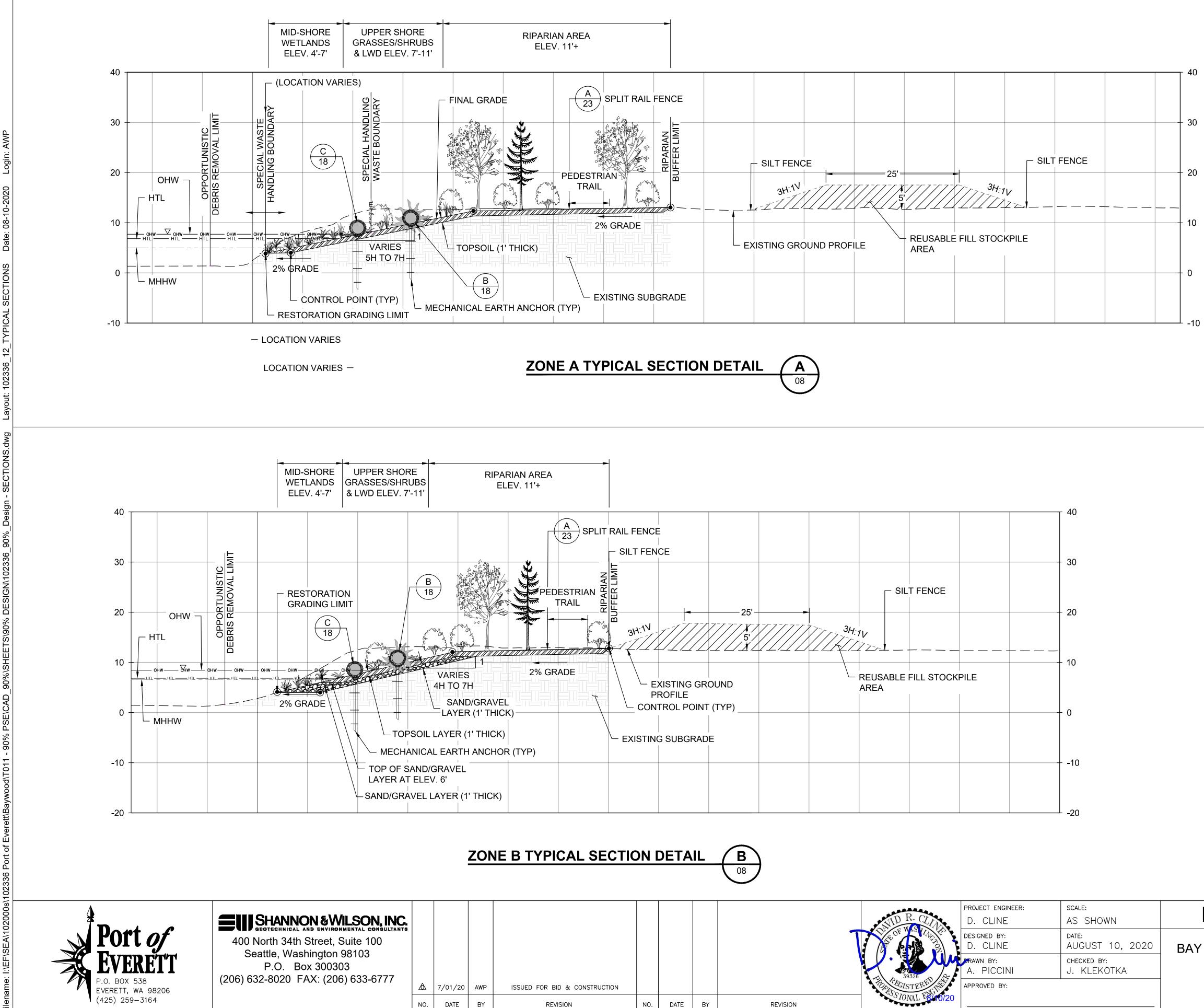
RESTORATION & CLEANUP



| | | 20 Scale in Feet | t | 40 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | NOTES: CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN SLOPE BETWEEN POINTS AND SECTIONS. CONTRACTOR TO SMOOTH TRANSITIONS BETWEEN SLOPES. BACKFILL VOIDS WITH SAND/GRAVEL MIX. ALL EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL TO BE PERFORMED IN THE DRY. FOR AREAS IN THE TIDAL RANGE, EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL TO OCCUR AT LOW TIDE. NO EXCAVATION OR BACKFILL IN THE WET ALLOWED. BACKFILL MUST OCCUR BEFORE INUNDATION FROM EACH TIDAL CYCLE. | | | | | |
| | SECTION | POINT NO. | NOR | NG TAB THING VD29) | LE EASTING (NAD83) | TARGET ELEV. (FT) |
| | E | 3 | 3736 | 69.46 | 1303377.45 | 12.07 |
| | L | 4 | 3737 | '06.24 | 1303402.60 | 12.81 |
| | | 1 | 3737 | 08.45 | 1303326.73 | 2.87 |
| | F | 2 | 3737 | 09.46 | 1303331.59 | 2.96 |
| | I | 3 | 3737 | '16.91 | 1303367.38 | 12.28 |
| | | 4 | 3737 | 22.30 | 1303393.30 | 12.85 |
| | | 1 | 3738 | 313.54 | 1303299.05 | 2.52 |
| | G | 2 | 3738 | 314.27 | 1303304.46 | 2.69 |
| | U | 3 | 3738 | 319.68 | 1303344.74 | 12.20 |
| | | 4 | 3738 | 321.23 | 1303356.24 | 12.44 |
| | | 1 | 3738 | 87.68 | 1303241.06 | 4.10 |
| | Н | 2 | 3738 | 390.75 | 1303251.55 | 4.31 |
| < > /) | 11 | 3 | 3739 | 08.03 | 1303310.48 | 12.23 |
| D | | 4 | 3739 | 14.78 | 1303333.48 | 12.72 |
| | | 1 | 3740 | 01.40 | 1303256.56 | 6.72 |
| | I | 2 | 3740 | 07.08 | 1303260.15 | 6.85 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 | 1 | 3740 | 08.52 | 1303135.18 | 3.99 |
| ATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 09 | J | 2 | 3740 |)18.36 | 1303144.67 | 4.27 |
| PORT OF E | VER | ETT | | DWG. | NO. 10 | |
| WOOD INTERIM AC | TION - SH | | | CIP N | | |
| RESTORATION & | | | - | PROJE | | |
| EMOLITION & GRA | DING P | LAN (2) | | NO. | PD-BW-2 | |
| | | | | SHEET NO. 10 OF 25 | | |



| GRADING TABLE | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| SECTION | POINT NO. | NORTHING (NGVD29) | EASTING (NAD83) | TARGET ELEV. (FT) | | |
| | 3 | 374033.04 | 1303276.15 | 12.94 | | |
| I | 4 | 374043.46 | 1303282.56 | 13.16 | | |
| J | 3 | 374043.14 | 1303168.54 | 12.11 | | |
| | 1 | 374121.92 | 1303132.62 | 4.00 | | |
| К | 2 | 374118.61 | 1303141.59 | 4.20 | | |
| N N | 3 | 374111.07 | 1303162.00 | 11.37 | | |
| | 4 | 374085.94 | 1303230.02 | 12.82 | | |
| | 1 | 374218.14 | 1303218.03 | 4.00 | | |
| | 2 | 374213.52 | 1303266.30 | 4.10 | | |
| L | 3 | 374201.01 | 1303248.76 | 12.08 | | |
| | 4 | 374185.81 | 1303276.03 | 12.84 | | |
| | 1 | 374322.34 | 1303257.64 | 4.00 | | |
| M | 2 | 37313.77 | 1303273.26 | 4.34 | | |
| IVI | 3 | 374294.21 | 1303308.90 | 11.80 | | |
| | 4 | 374287.70 | 1303320.77 | 12.08 | | |



REVISION

BAY V NO. DATE ΒY REVISION

NOTES:

- 1. STAKE CLEARING LIMITS, WETLANDS, AND SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY 50-FT O.C. WETLANDS AND SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY SHALL BE STAKED USING NEON COLORS IDENTIFYING THOSE AREAS TO AVOID EXCAVATION OR PERFORM EXCAVATION USING SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES. WETLANDS SHALL BE STAKED USING NEON GREEN STAKES AND FLAGGING AND SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY SHALL BE STAKED USING NEON PINK STAKES AND FLAGGING. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN STAKING DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OBTAIN PORT APPROVAL PRIOR TO STARTING WORK.
- 2. CLEAR AND GRUB FROM THE CLEARING (GRADING) LIMITS TO THE OUTER EDGE OF THE REUSABLE FILL STOCKPILE AREA.
- 3. ALL WORK BELOW OHW SHALL BE PERFORMED DURING THE INWATER WORK WINDOW AS SPECIFIED IN THE PERMITS, JULY 16 -FEB. 15, AND IN THE DRY DURING LOW TIDES.
- 4. ALL EXCAVATIONS, DEBRIS REMOVALS, AND DEMOLITIONS BELOW OHW SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND COMPACTED WITH SAND/GRAVEL MATERIAL PRIOR TO TIDAL INUNDATION ON EACH TIDAL CYCLE.
- 5. STRIP 1' SURFACE LAYER AS SHOWN ON PLANS. DISPOSE OF AT MUNICIPAL LANDFILL OR RECYCLING FACILITY.
- 6. EXCAVATE REUSABLE FILL AND WOOD WASTE TO THE DESIGN GRADES. STOCKPILE REUSABLE FILL PER PLAN. DISPOSE OF WOOD WASTE AT MUNICIPAL LANDFILL
- 7. PERFORM OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL AND PLANTINGS. IN SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING AREAS EXCAVATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL SHALL FOLLOW THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION "REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOILS".
- 8. BACKFILL OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL AND MARINE STRUCTURE DEMOLITION VOIDS/CUTS WITH SAND/GRAVEL MATERIAL AND COMPACT WITH EXCAVATOR BUCKET.
- 9. PLACE 2' THICK TOPSOIL (AND SAND/GRAVEL LAYER IN AREAS IDENTIFIED IN PLANS).
- 10. HYDROSEED AND PLANT TOPSOIL AREAS PER PLANTING PLAN AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Scale in Feet

PORT OF EVERETT

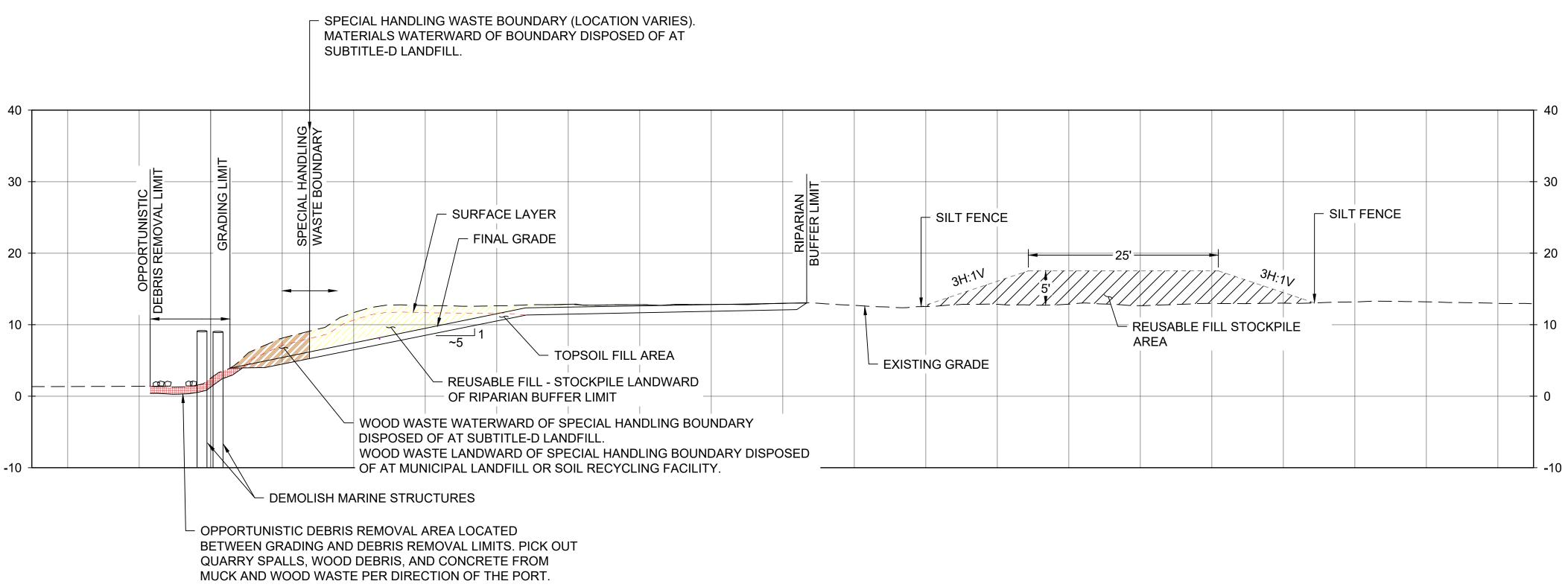
| WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE |
|----------------------------------|
| RESTORATION & CLEANUP |

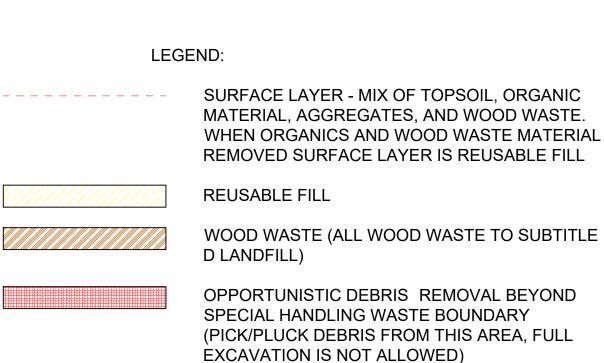
TYPICAL SECTIONS

| DWG. NO. | 12 |
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| CIP NO. | |
| PROJECT | -BW-2020 |

NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 12 OF 25

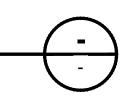






REVISION

SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN - TYPICAL SECTION

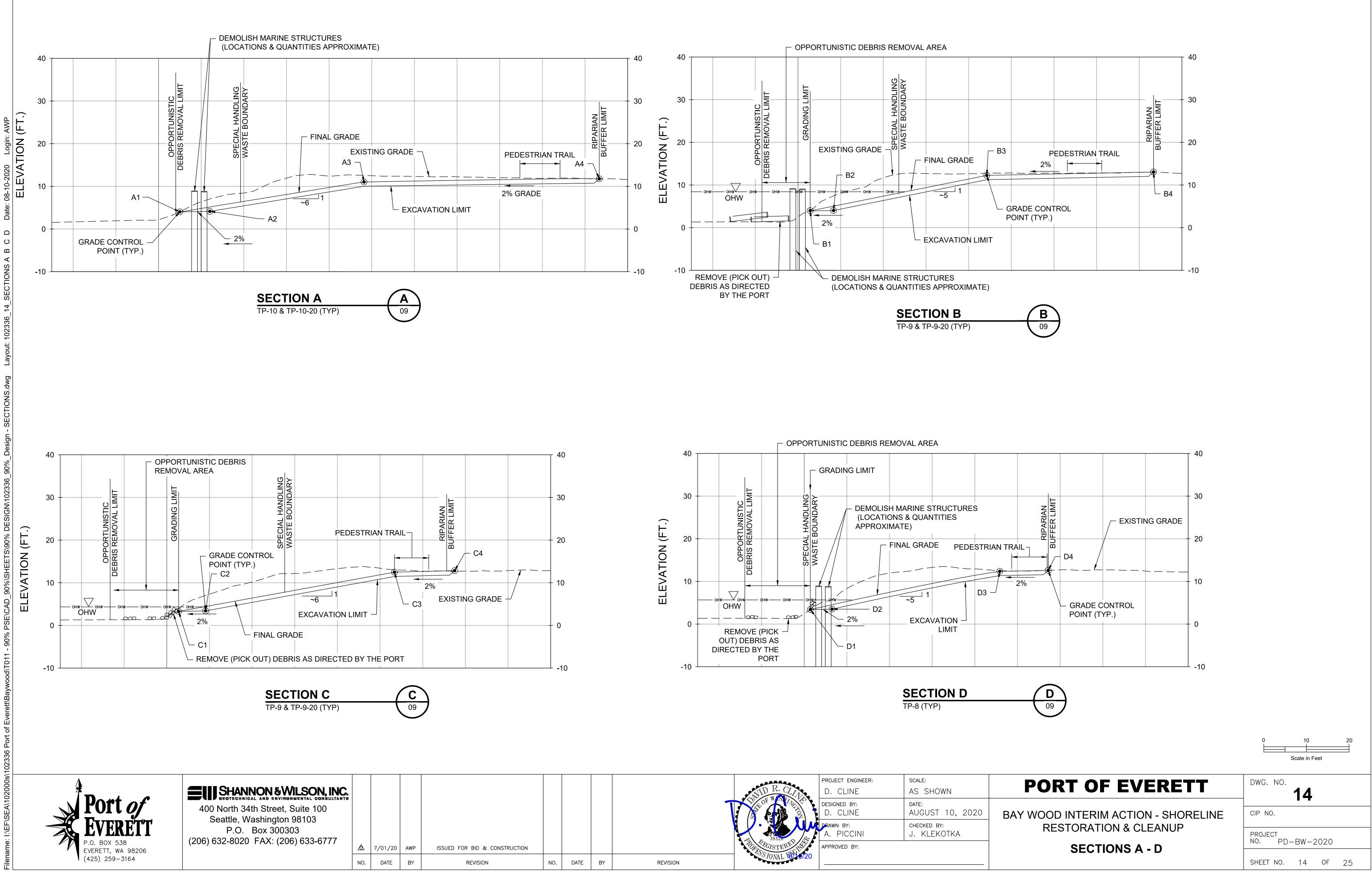


- NOTES: 1. CLEAR AND GRUB FROM THE CLEARING (GRADING) LIMITS TO THE OUTER EDGE OF THE

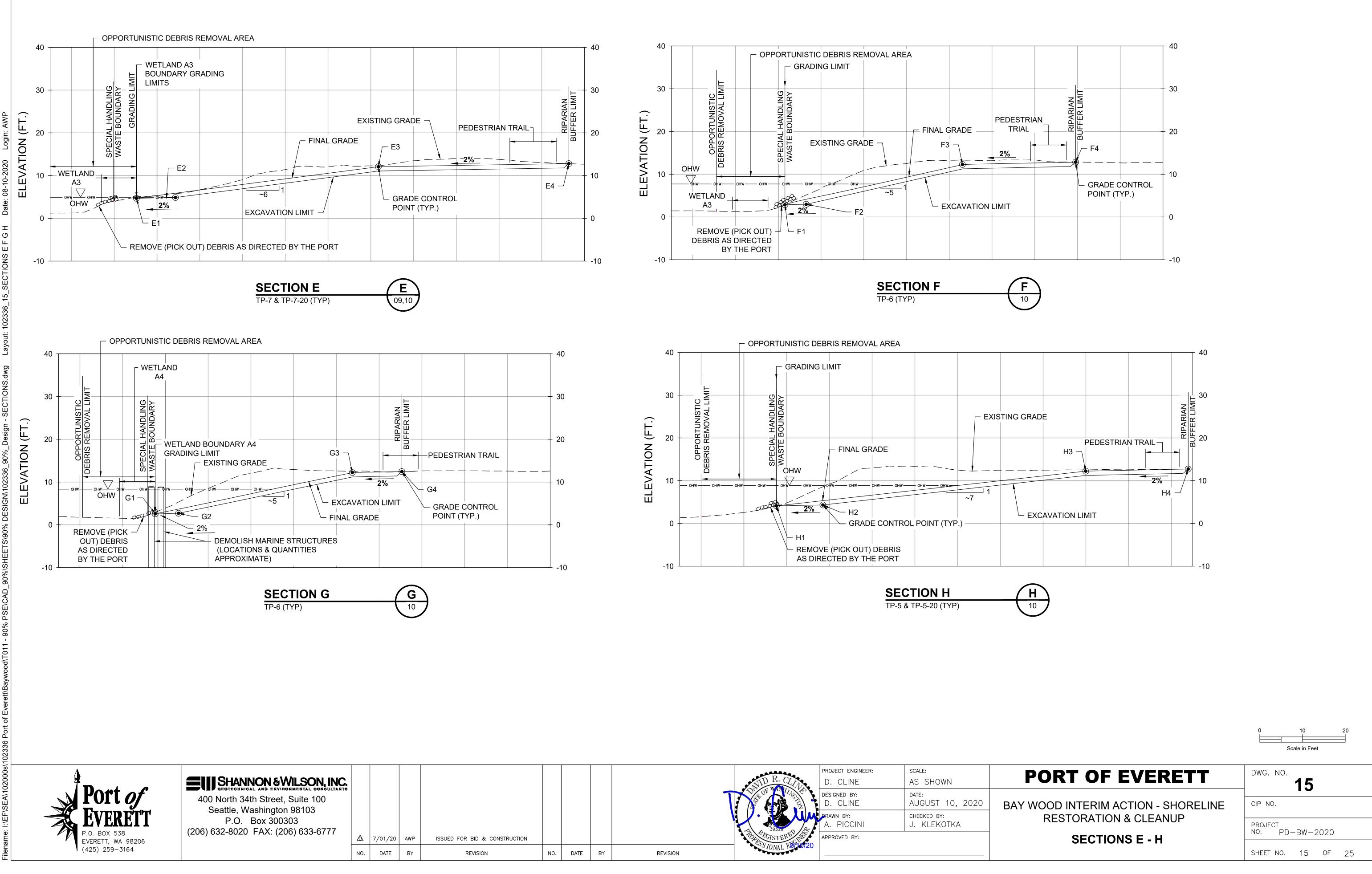
- REUSABLE FILL STOCKPILE AREA. 2. STRIP 1' SURFACE LAYER. HAUL AND STOCKPILE AS REUSABLE FILL FROM SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING BOUNDARY TO RIPARIAN BUFFER LIMIT. 3. EXCAVATE REUSABLE FILL AND WOOD WASTE TO THE DESIGN GRADES. STOCKPILE REUSABLE FILL PER PLAN. DISPOSE OF WOOD WASTE AT SUBTITLE-D LANDFILL FOR MATERIALS GENERATED FROM SPECIAL HANDLING WASTE AREAS. OVER EXCAVATION BEYOND THE DESIGN LIMIT LINES IS NOT ALLOWED AND WILL NOT BE PAID FOR BY THE PORT 4. PERFORM SELECTIVE OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL PER THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL AND PLANTINGS. DEBRIS REMOVAL SHALL
- - 5
 - 6

| | | | | | NID R. CLI | PROJECT ENGINEER: D. CLINE | scale: AS SHOWN | Ρ |
|-------------|-----|------|----|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | The of the transferre | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY W |
| | | | | | 39326 | PRAWN BY: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| ONSTRUCTION | | | | | POR ECISTERED ING | APPROVED BY: | | SOIL |
| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | | | | |

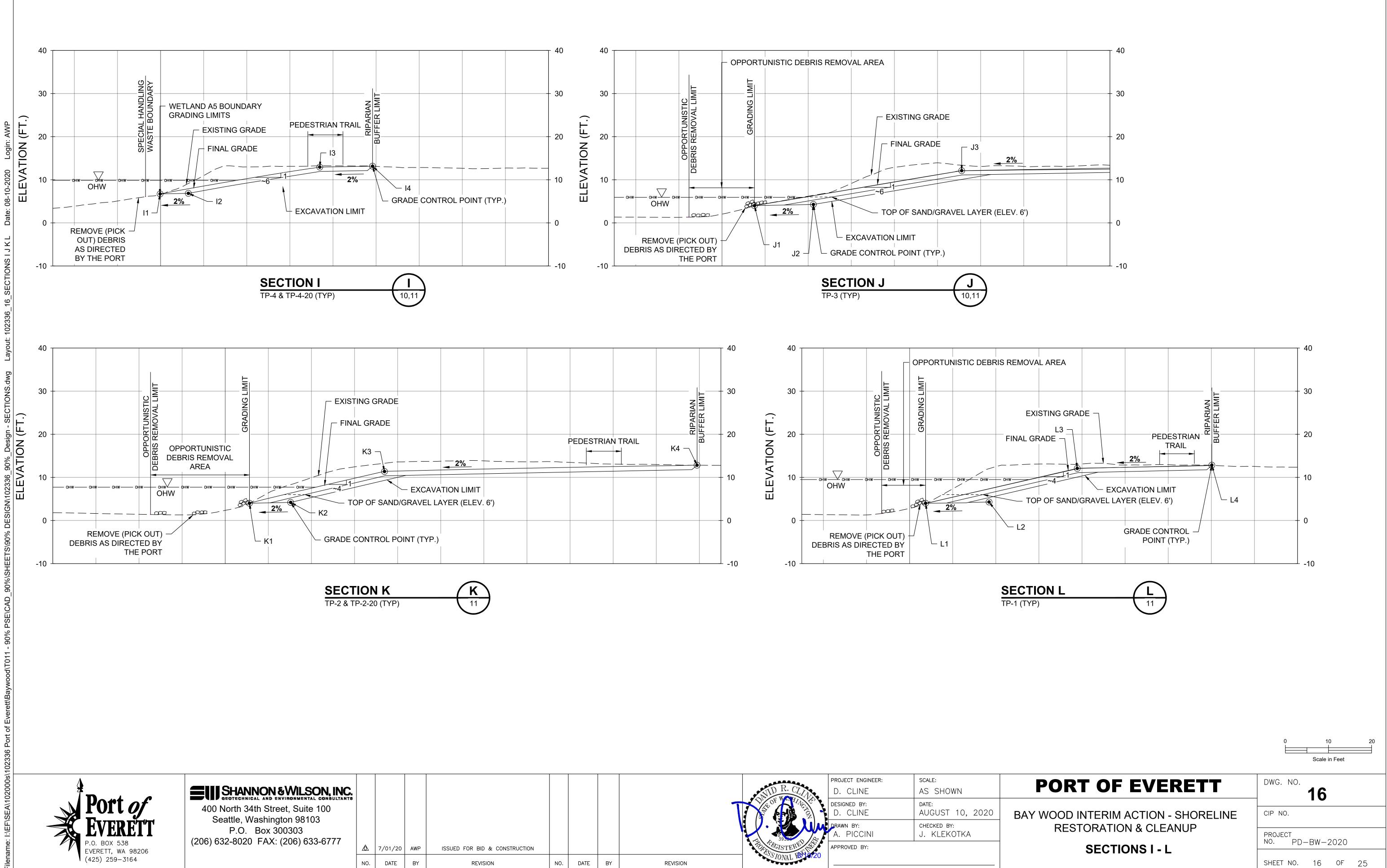
| INCLUDE PICKING OUT MARINE WOOD DEBRIS, QUARRY SPALLS, CONCRETE BLOCKS, AND OTHER WOOD WASTE, AND IS NOT WHOLESALE EXCAVATIONS OF THE AREAS. IN SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING AREAS EXCAVATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL SHALL FOLLOW THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOILS. BACKFILL AND COMPACT OPPORTUNISTIC DEBRIS REMOVAL AND MARINE STRUCTURE DEMOLITION VOIDS/CUTS WITH SAND/GRAVEL MATERIAL WITH EXCAVATOR BUCKET. PLACE 2' THICK TOPSOIL (AND SAND/GRAVEL LAYER IN AREAS IDENTIFIED IN PLANS). HYDROSEED AND PLANT TOPSOIL AREAS PER PLANTING PLAN AND SPECIFICATIONS. | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 0 10 20 | | | | | |
| PORT OF EVERETT | DWG. NO. 13 | | | | | |
| WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP | CIP NO. | | | | | |
| L MANAGEMENT PLAN - TYPICAL | PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020 | | | | | |
| SECTION | SHEET NO. 13 OF 25 | | | | | |



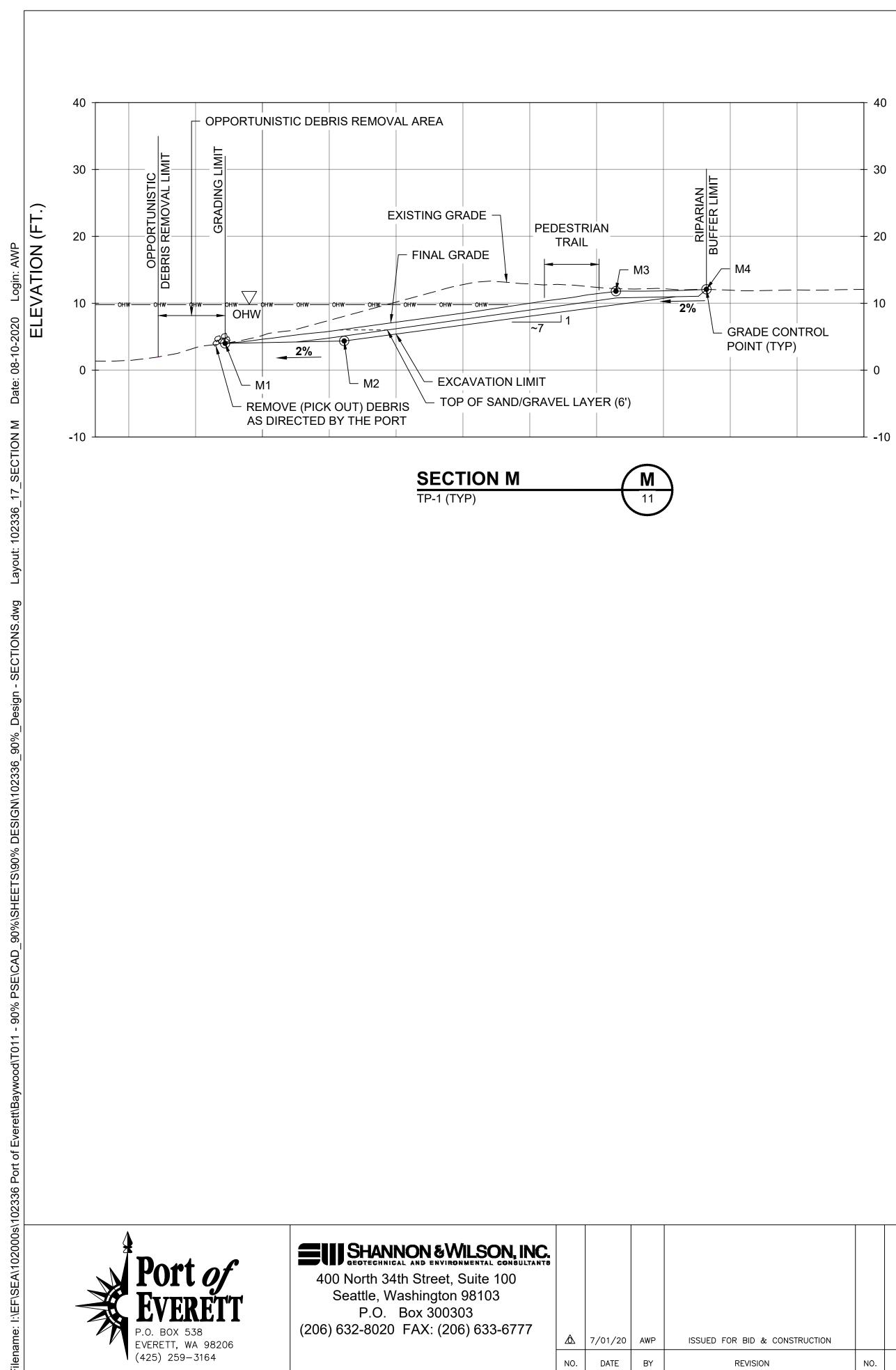
| | | | | | NTD R. CLIAN | project engineer: D. CLINE | scale: AS SHOWN | Ρ |
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| | | | | Ī | ALL OF MANAGE | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY W |
| | | | | | 39320 | drawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| ONSTRUCTION | | | | | PORTECISTERED IN | APPROVED BY: | | |
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| | | | | | | PROJECT ENGINEER: | SCALE: | |
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| | | | | | WID R. CLIN | D. CLINE | AS SHOWN | |
| | | | | | Stror Marine 1 | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY |
| | | | | | 39320 | drawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| ONSTRUCTION | | | | | PECISTERE LINE | APPROVED BY: | | |
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| | | | | | PROJECT ENGINEER: SCALE: D. CLINE AS SHOWN | Ρ |
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| | | | | | DESIGNED BY: D. CLINE DATE: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY W |
| | | | | | DRAWN BY: A. PICCINI J. KLEKOTKA | |
| ONSTRUCTION | | | | | APPROVED BY: | |
| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | | |
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| | | | | | anna a | PROJECT ENGINEER: | SCALE: | |
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| | | | | | NID R. CLINA | D. CLINE | AS SHOWN | ſ |
| | | | | | | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY \ |
| | | | | | | drawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| NSTRUCTION | | | | | PEGISTERED ST | APPROVED BY: | | |
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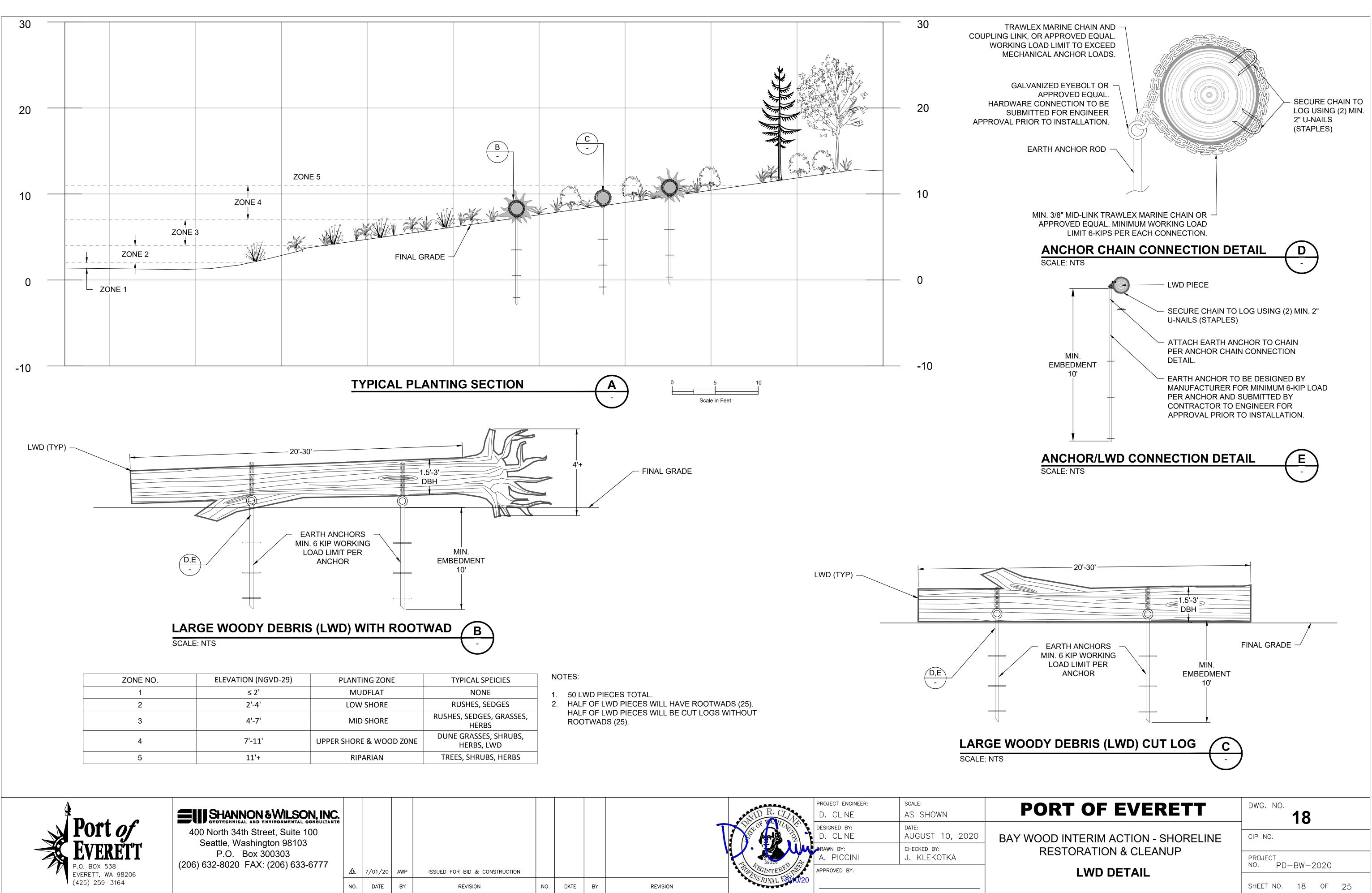
| PORT OF EVERET | Γ |
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WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP

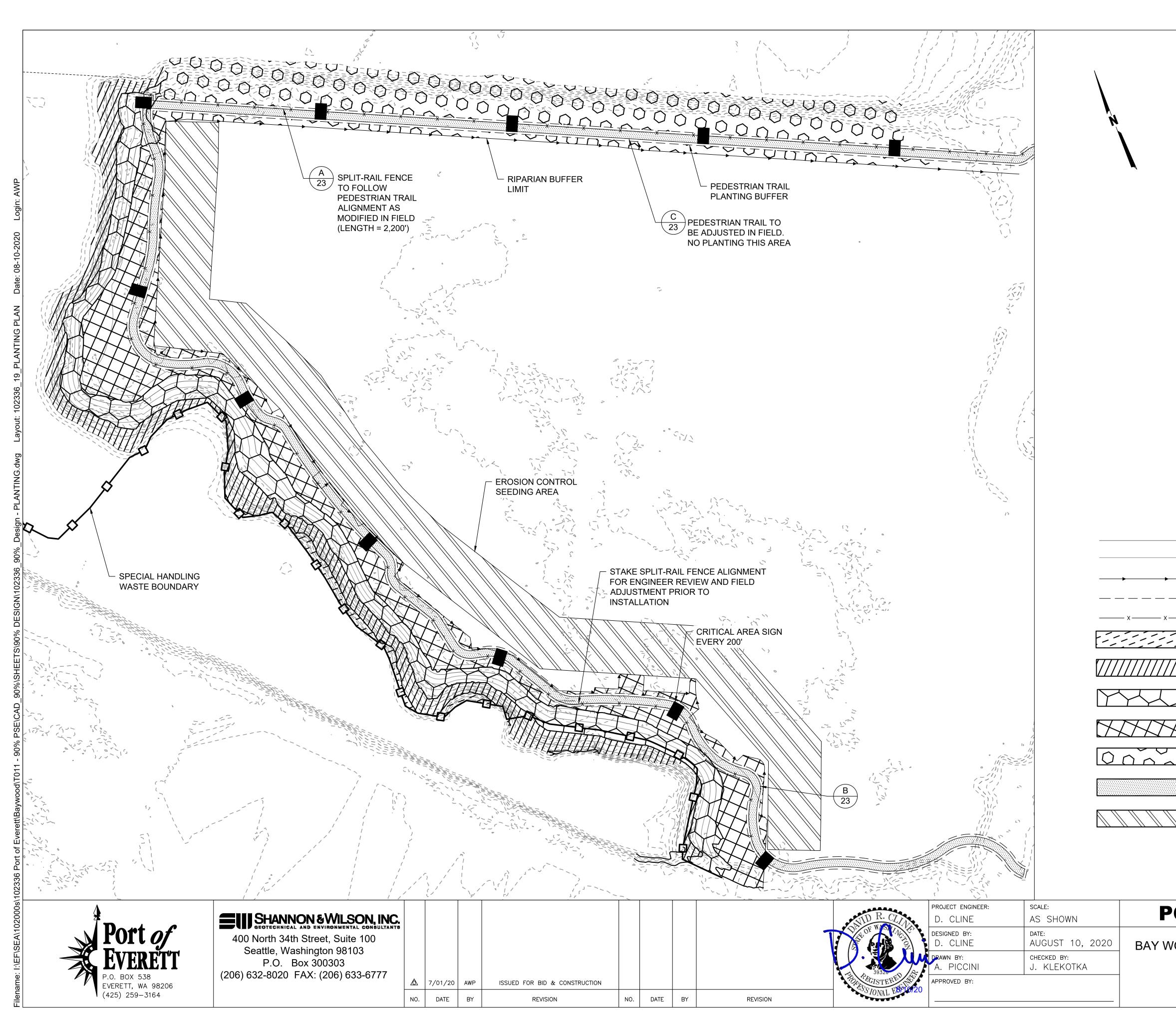
SECTION M

| DWG. NO. 17 |
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| |
| CIP NO. |
| PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020 |
| SHEET NO. 17 OF 25 |

Scale in Feet



| | | | | | PROJECT ENGINEER: SCALE: D. CLINE AS SHO | DWN P |
|--------------|-----|------|----|----------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | | DESIGNED BY: DATE: D. CLINE AUGUST | - 10, 2020 BAY V |
| | | | | | A. PICCINI CHECKED E 39326 A. PICCINI J. KLEP | |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | | | APPROVED BY: | |
| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | | |



| | PEDESTRIAN TRAIL PLANTING BUFFER | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | SPLIT-RAIL FENCE | | | | | | | |
| | LOWER SLOPE PLANTING ZONE (WETLANDS) (EL. 2'-4') | | | | | | | |
| //// | MID SLOPE PLANTING ZONE (WETLAND/RIPARIA | N MIX) (EL. 4'-7') | | | | | | |
| Ţ | UPPER SLOPE PLANTING ZONE (RIPARIAN) (EL. | 7'-11') | | | | | | |
| $\overline{\lambda}$ | RIPARIAN PLANTING ZONE (1) (RIPARIAN) (EL. 11 | '+) | | | | | | |
| ∇ | RIPARIAN PLANTING ZONE (2) (RIPARIAN, NO TREES) | | | | | | | |
| | PEDESTRIAN TRAIL | | | | | | | |
| | EROSION CONTROL SEEDING AREA | | | | | | | |
| | CRITICAL AREA SIGN | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| OR | T OF EVERETT | DWG. NO. 19 | | | | | | |
| | INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE | CIP NO. | | | | | | |
| NE3 | | PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020 | | | | | | |
| | PLANTING PLAN | SHEET NO. 19 OF 25 | | | | | | |

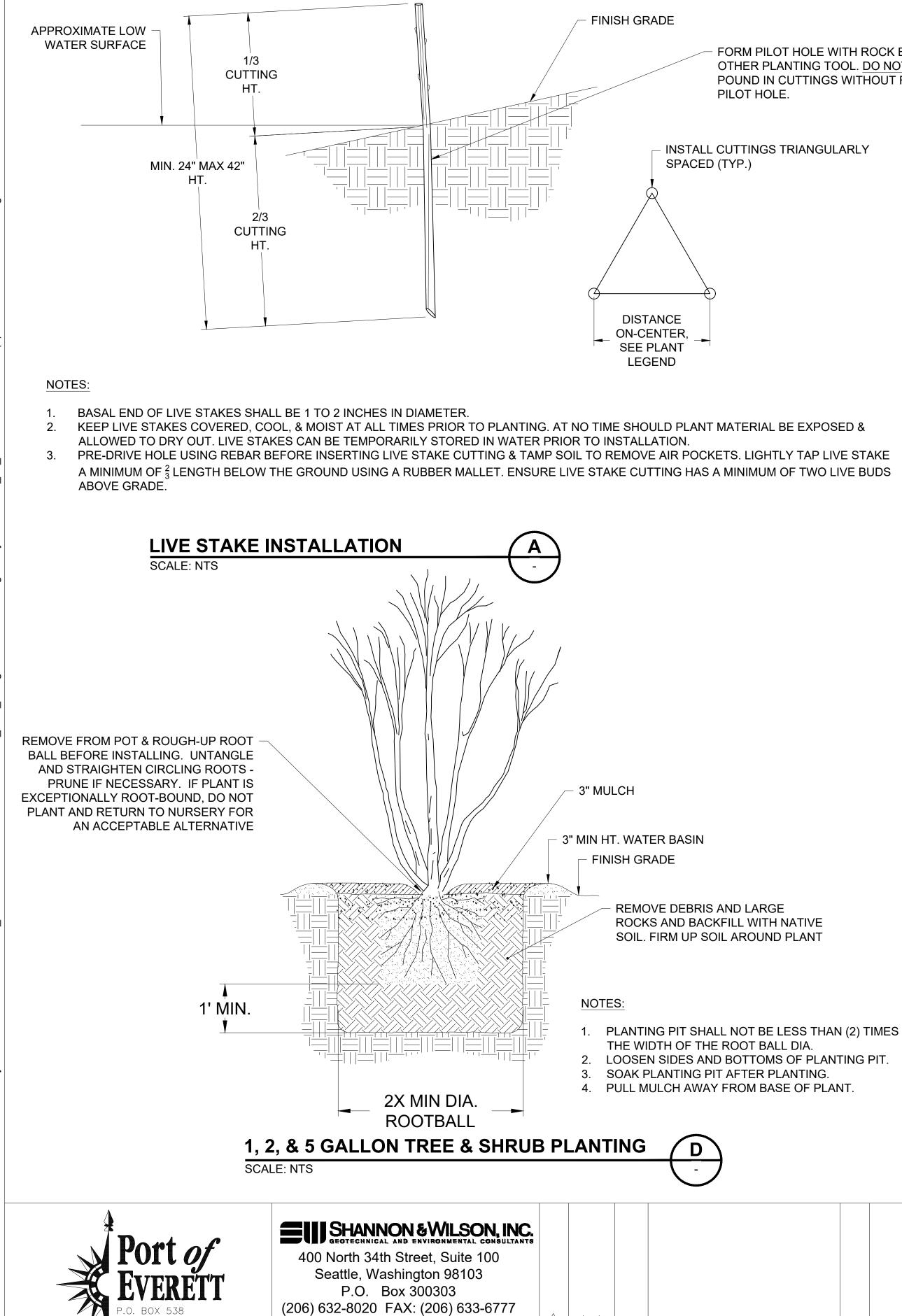
LEGEND

PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR

PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR

RIPARIAN BUFFER LIMIT

Scale in Fee



30X 538

EVERETT, WA 98206 (425) 259-3164

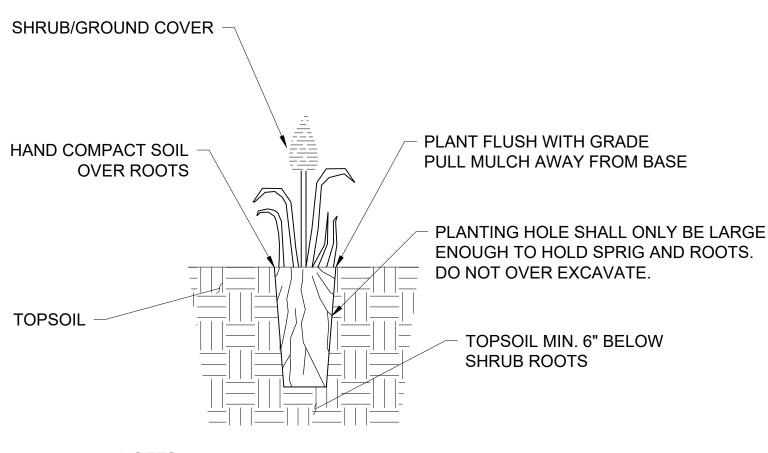
▲ 7/01/20 AWP

ΒY

NO. DATE

FORM PILOT HOLE WITH ROCK BAR, REBAR OR OTHER PLANTING TOOL. DO NOT HAMMER OR POUND IN CUTTINGS WITHOUT FIRST FORMING

INSTALL CUTTINGS TRIANGULARLY

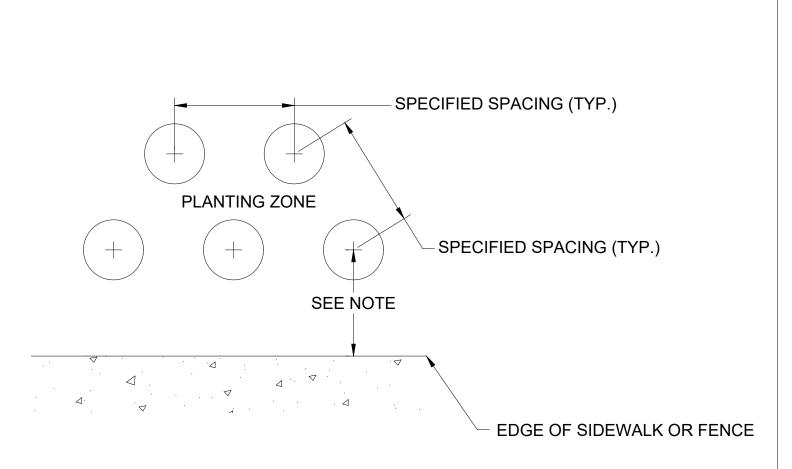


NOTES:

1. SOIL SHALL BE MOIST TO WET AT TIME OF PLANTING.

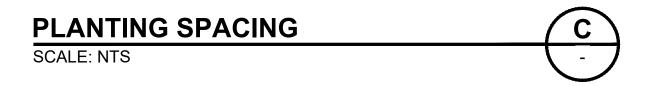


| | | | ARRAGA. | PROJECT ENGINEER: | SCALE: | |
|----------|----------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | WID R. CLIA | D. CLINE | AS SHOWN | ľ |
| | | | | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY V |
| | | | 39326 | drawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| | | | POPPEGISTERED ST | APPROVED BY: | | |
| NO. DATE | BY | REVISION | | | | |
| | NO. DATE | NO. DATE BY | NO. DATE BY REVISION | NO. DATE BY REVISION | D. CLINE D. CLINE | Image: Second state in the second s |



NOTES:

1. PLANT SHRUBS NO CLOSER THAN 2.5 FT. FROM PEDESTRIAN TRAIL AND FENCE.



PORT OF EVERETT

WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE **RESTORATION & CLEANUP**

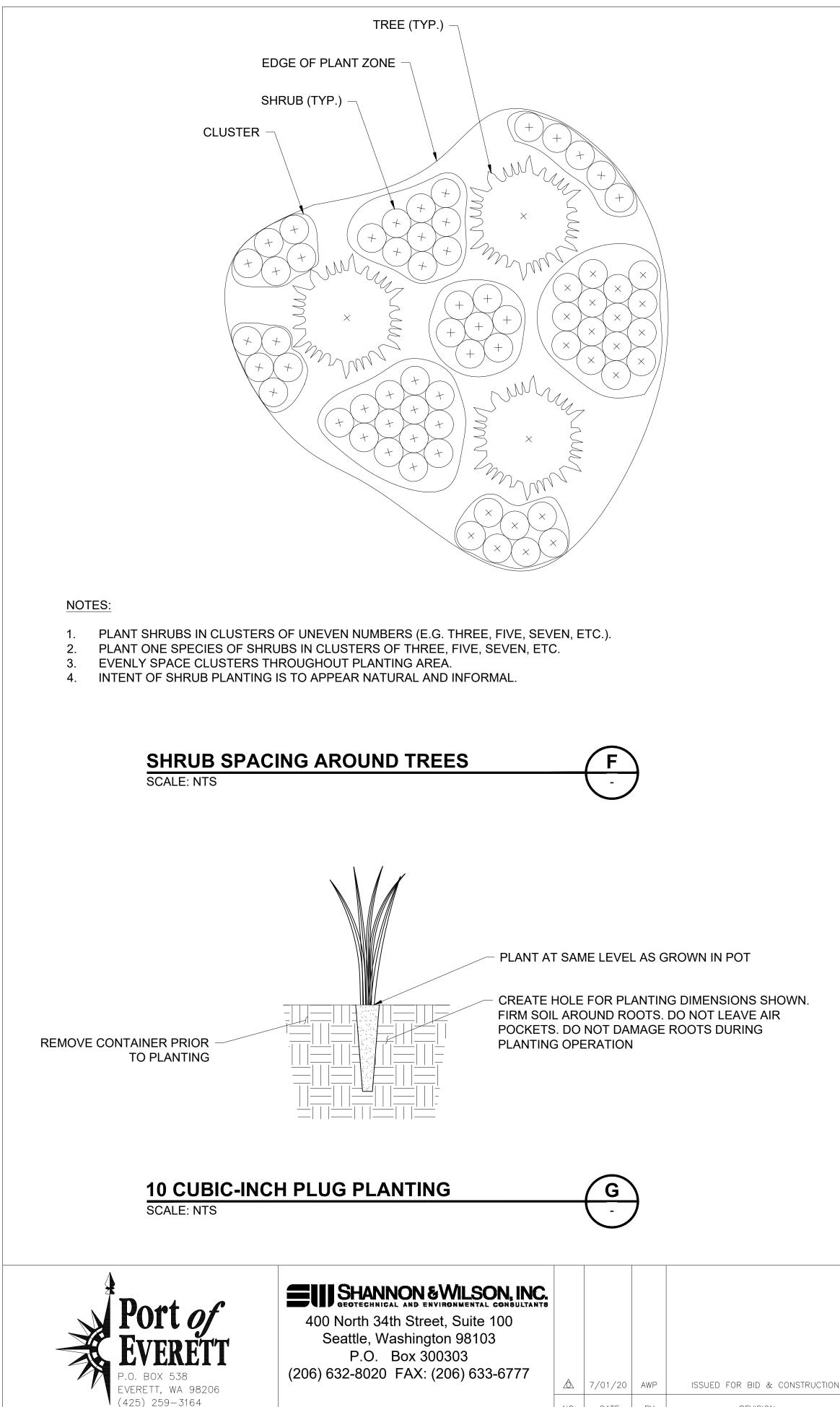
PLANTING DETAILS (1)

CIP NO.

PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 20 OF 25

20



PLANTING NOTES:

- SHOWN IN THE TESC PLAN AND CONTRACTOR PROVIDED SWPPP.
- AN APPROVED LOCATION.
- INCHES IN DIAMETER AND LARGER SHALL BE RAKED UP, REMOVED, AND DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 4. WHERE SOILS ARE COMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, DECOMPACT THE SOIL AS SPECIFIED IN SECTIONS 31 20 20 AND 31 20 30.
- 5. AMEND ALL PLANTING AREAS WITH MINIMUM 3 INCHES OF COMPOST AND MIX INTO DECOMPACTED SOILS TO A DEPTH OF 12 INCHES.
- AND APPLY HYDROMULCH AND TACKIFIER IN SECOND PASS.
- 7. RECOMMENDED TIME FOR TREE, SHRUB, AND GROUNDCOVER INSTALLATION IS LATE FALL OR EARLY SPRING (BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND MARCH 31). RECOMMENDED TIME FOR EMERGENT INSTALLATION IS EARLY SPRING (JANUARY 15 TO MARCH 1). RECOMMENDED TIME FOR SEEDING IS MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 1.
- SHADED LOCATION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DRYING. PLANTS SHALL BE INSPECTED BY A QUALIFIED ECOLOGIST PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- 9. PLANT LAYOUT WILL BE DIRECTED AND APPROVED BY THE ONSITE ECOLOGIST.
- PLANTING).
- SHALL BE MOVED AWAY FROM PLANT STEMS TO PREVENT STEM ROT.

MAINTENANCE

- IMPLEMENTING ANY OTHER MEASURES NEEDED TO ENSURE PLANT SURVIVAL. AN ECOLOGIST WILL REVIEW PROPOSED MAINTENANCE.
- MONITORING SO THAT IT IS AVAILABLE IF NEEDED.

PROJECT ENGINEER: SCALE: **PORT OF EVERETT** AS SHOWN d. cline DATE: ESIGNED BY AUGUST 10, 2020 CLINE **BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE** CHECKED BY: **RESTORATION & CLEANUP** J. KLEKOTKA PICCINI **PLANTING DETAILS (2)** PPROVED BY: NO. DATE ΒY REVISION

NO. DATE

ΒY

REVISION

1. PRIOR TO CLEARING AND GRADING ACTIVITIES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AS

2. CLEAR AND GRUB ALL BLACKBERRIES, SCOTCH BROOM, AND EXISTING VEGETATION FROM PLANTING ZONES. REMOVE MATERIAL FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSE AT

3. TOPSOIL WILL EITHER BE STOCKPILED ON SITE DURING GRADING ACTIVITIES AND REUSED, OR OBTAINED FROM A CLEAN, OFF-SITE LOCATION. ONLY CLEAN TOPSOIL EXCAVATED ONSITE FROM WETLANDS SHOULD BE PLACED IN LOWER AND MID SLOPE PLANTING AREAS. ANY TOPSOIL STOCKPILED FOR PROJECT USE SHALL BE PROTECTED TO PREVENT EROSION AND WEED GROWTH. AFTER TOPSOIL HAS BEEN SPREAD, ALL LARGE CLODS, HARD LUMPS, LITTER, AND ROCKS 2

6. IMMEDIATELY AFTER SOIL PREPARATION, HYDROSEED EXPOSED SOILS IN RIPARIAN ZONE WITH APPROPRIATE NATIVE EROSION-CONTROL SEED MIX SPECIFIED MIXED WITH A TACKIFIER AT A RATIO RECOMMENDED BY THE SEED SUPPLIER. USING A TWO-PASS METHOD, APPLY SEED AND TACKIFIER TO SOIL IN FIRST PASS

8. PROCURE PLANTS AND STORE PROPERLY. PLANTS SHALL CONFORM WITH THE CODE OF STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN. PLANT MATERIAL WILL BE NATIVE TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND FROM PLANT STOCK GENOMES FROM WESTERN WASHINGTON. ALL PLANTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED THE SAME DAY THEY ARE DELIVERED TO THE SITE. PLANTS THAT CANNOT BE PLANTED WITHIN ONE DAY AFTER ARRIVAL SHOULD BE "HEELED-IN' TO THE SOIL IN A

10. INSTALL PLANTS AS SHOWN ON PLANS IN NATURAL, RANDOM CLUSTERS FOLLOWING THE DETAILS FOR CONTAINER-GROWN PLANTS, LIVE STAKES, BARE ROOT, AND PLUG CONDITIONS. TREES, SHRUBS, AND GROUNDCOVERS SHOULD BE INSTALLED PER THE CLUSTERING DETAIL. EMERGENTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN GROUPS OF 15 TO 20 INDIVIDUALS OF THE SAME SPECIES. FOR SPECIES IN THE LOWER SLOPE PLANTING ZONE, INSTALL PLANTS ALONG THE HIGHER ELEVATION.

11. WATER PLANTS THOROUGHLY TO AVOID CAPILLARY STRESS (TYPICALLY, PLANTED AREAS SHOULD BE WATERED WITH APPROXIMATELY 1 INCH OF WATER AFTER

12. INSTALL MULCH RINGS AROUND SHRUBS AND TREES. RINGS SHOULD BE THREE INCHES OF GUARANTEED WEED-FREE COARSE WOOD CHIP MULCH. WOOD CHIPS

1. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING ALL PLANTING AREAS FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. THE PORT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE PLANTING AREAS FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE 10-YEAR MONITORING PERIOD. MAINTENANCE WILL INCLUDE WATERING, WEEDING AROUND THE BASE OF INSTALLED PLANTS, REPLACING OR ADDING PLANTS TO MEET SURVIVAL AND COVER REQUIREMENTS, REMOVING ALL CLASSES OF NOXIOUS WEEDS (SEE WASHINGTON STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS LIST, WAC 16-750-005, -011, AND -015 AND SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S NOXIOUS WEEDS LIST), AND

2. TEMPORARY IRRIGATION OR WATERING SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE UPPER SLOPE AND RIPARIAN PLANTING ZONES, AS NEEDED, FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER PLANT INSTALLATION TO FACILITATE PLANT SURVIVAL AND ESTABLISHMENT. WATER SHOULD BE PROVIDED BY A TEMPORARY, ABOVE GROUND IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND/OR A WATER TRUCK. WATER SHOULD BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 1 INCH OF WATER, TWO TIMES PER WEEK FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE PORT. TIDES AND GROUNDWATER ARE ANTICIPATED TO SUPPLY ADEQUATE HYDROLOGY TO THE LOWER AND MID SLOPE PLANTING AREAS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. IF A TEMPORARY IRRIGATION SYSTEM IS INSTALLED, IT SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE THROUGH AT LEAST THE SECOND YEAR OF

CIP NO.

PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 21 OF 25

21

| | | | | | | | PLANTING ZONE | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | | TOTAL | RIPARIAN 1 | RIPARIAN 2 | UPPER SHORE | MID SHORE | LOW SHOR |
| STRATUM | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS | SIZE AND CONDITION | SPACING | TOTAL QUANTITY | 11 FT+ | 11 FT+ | 7-11FT | 4-7 FT | 2-4 FT |
| | ACER MACROPHYLLUM | BIG LEAF MAPLE | FACU | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 20 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| | ALNUS RUBRA | RED ALDER | FAC | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | MALUS FUSCA | PACIFIC CRABAPPLE | FACW | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 20 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| TREE | PICEA SITCHENSIS | SITKA SPRUCE | FAC | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 20 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| IREE | PINUS CONTORTA | SHORE PINE | FAC | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 20 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| | POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SPP TRICHOCARPA | BLACK COTTONWOOD | FAC | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | PSEUDOTSUGA MENSIEZII | DOUGLAS FIR | FACU | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 20 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| | TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA | WESTERN HEMLOCK | FACU | 1-GAL CONT. | 15' O.C. | 20 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| | AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA | SERVICEBERRY | FACU | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | GAULTHERIA SHALLON | SALAL | FACU | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR | OCEANSPRAY | FACU | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | LONICERA INVOLUCRATA | BLACK TWINBERRY | FAC | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM | TALL OREGON GRAPE | FACU | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | PHILADELPHUS LEWISII | MOCK ORANGE | NL | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| SHRUB | RIBES DIVARICATUM | BLACK GOOSEBERRY | FAC | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | ROSA NUTKANA | NOOTKA ROSE | FAC | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | RUBUS PARVIFLORUS | | FAC | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 95 | 155 | 570 | | |
| | SALIX HOOKERIANA | | FACW | | 5' O.C. | 570 | 05 | 125 | 570 | | |
| | SALIX SCOULERIANA | SCOULER'S WILLOW | FAC | | 5' O.C. | 800 | 95 | 135 | 570 | | |
| | SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA | | FACU | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | SYMPORICARPOS ALBUS | SNOWBERRY | FACU | BARE ROOT | 5' O.C. | 230 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| | ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI | KINNIKINNICK | FACU | BARE ROOT | 2.5' O.C. | 620 | | | 620 | | |
| | FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS | COAST STRAWBERRY | FACU | BARE ROOT | 2.5' O.C. | 620 | | | 620 | | |
| GROUNDCOVER | GRINDELIA INTEGRIFOLIA | COAST GUMWEED | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 620 | | | 620 | | |
| | LEYMUS MOLLIS | AMERICAN DUNE GRASS | FACU | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 620 | | | 620 | | |
| | LUPINUS LITTORALIS SYMPHYOTRICHUM | SEASHORE LUPINE | NL | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 620 | | | 620 | | |
| | SUBSPICATUM | DOUGLAS ASTER | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 620 | | | 620 | | |
| | AGROSTIS EXARATA | SPIKE BENTGRASS | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |
| | CAREX LYNGBYEI | LYNGBYE'S SEDGE | OBL | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 285 | | | | 225 | 60 |
| | DESCHAMPSIA CAESPITOSA | TUFTED HAIRGRASS | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |
| | DISTICHLIS SPICATA | SALTGRASS | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |
| | ELEOCHARIS PALUSTRIS | COMMON SPIKERUSH | OBL | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 285 | | | | 225 | 60 |
| | GRINDELIA INTEGRIFOLIA | COAST GUMWEED | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |
| EMERGENT | JUNCUS ARCTICUS SSP LITTORALIS | BALTIC RUSH | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |
| | PLANTAGO MARITIMA | SEA PLANTAIN | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5 O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |
| | POTENTILLA ANSERINA | PACIFIC SILVERWEED | OBL | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SCHOENOPLECTUS ACUTUS SYMPHYOTRICHUM | HARDSTEM BULRUSH | OBL | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 285 | | | | 225 | 60 |
| | SUBSPICATUM | DOUGLAS ASTER | FACW | 10 INCH PLUG | 2.5' O.C. | 225 | | | | 225 | |



GEALE SHANNON & WILSON, INC. 400 North 34th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, Washington 98103 P.O. Box 300303 (206) 632-8020 FAX: (206) 633-6777

| Â | 7/01/20 | AWP | ISSUED FOR BID & C |
|-----|---------|-----|--------------------|
| NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION |

| CHECKED BY: | DESIGNED BY: DATE: D. CLINE AUGUST 10, 2020 | |
|-------------|---|--|
| | PROJECT ENGINEER: SCALE: ND R. CLINE D. CLINE | |

PORT OF EVERETT

WOOD INTERIM ACTION - SHORELINE **RESTORATION & CLEANUP**

PLANTING SCHEDULE

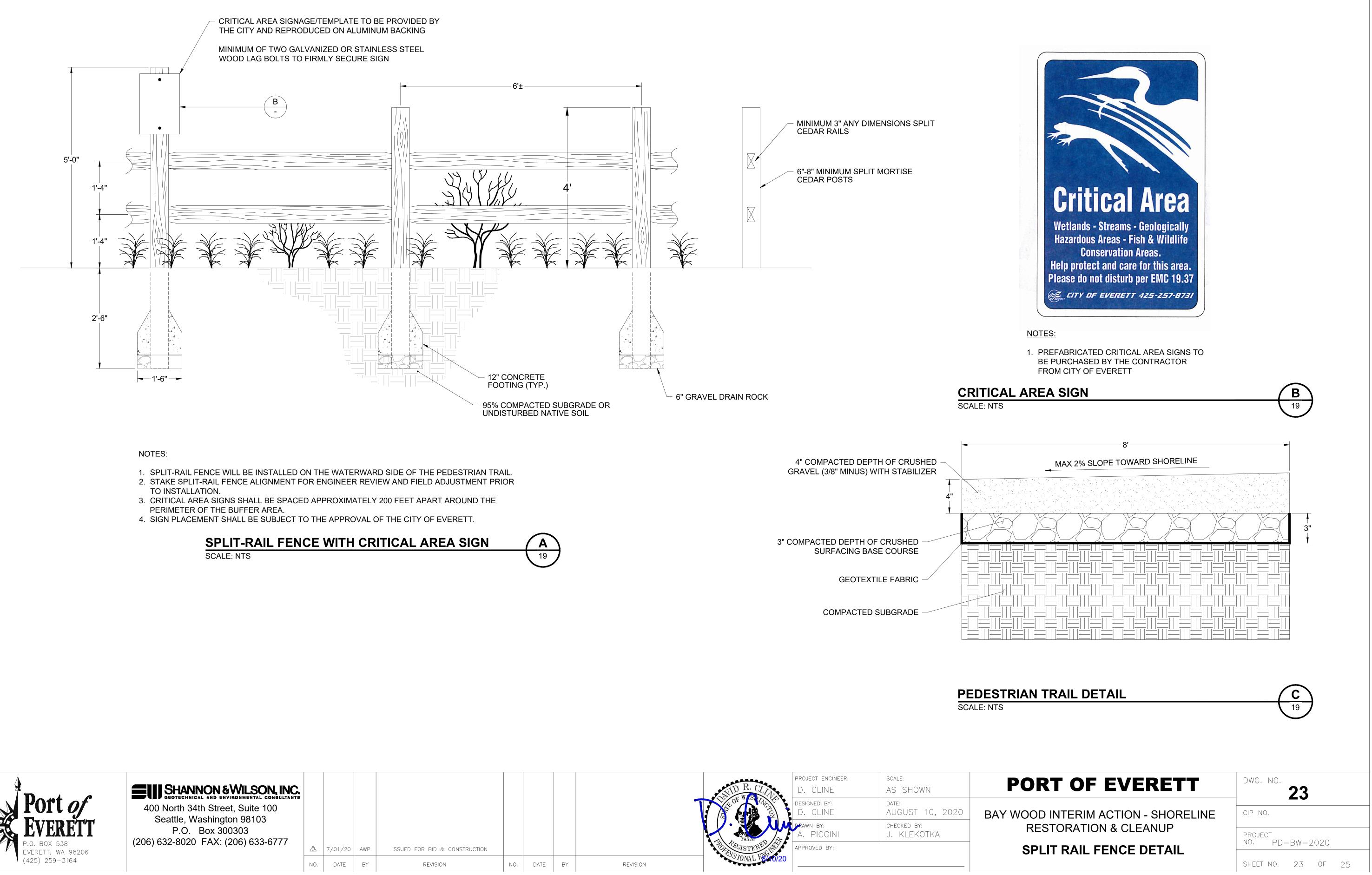
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| | 22 |

CIP NO.

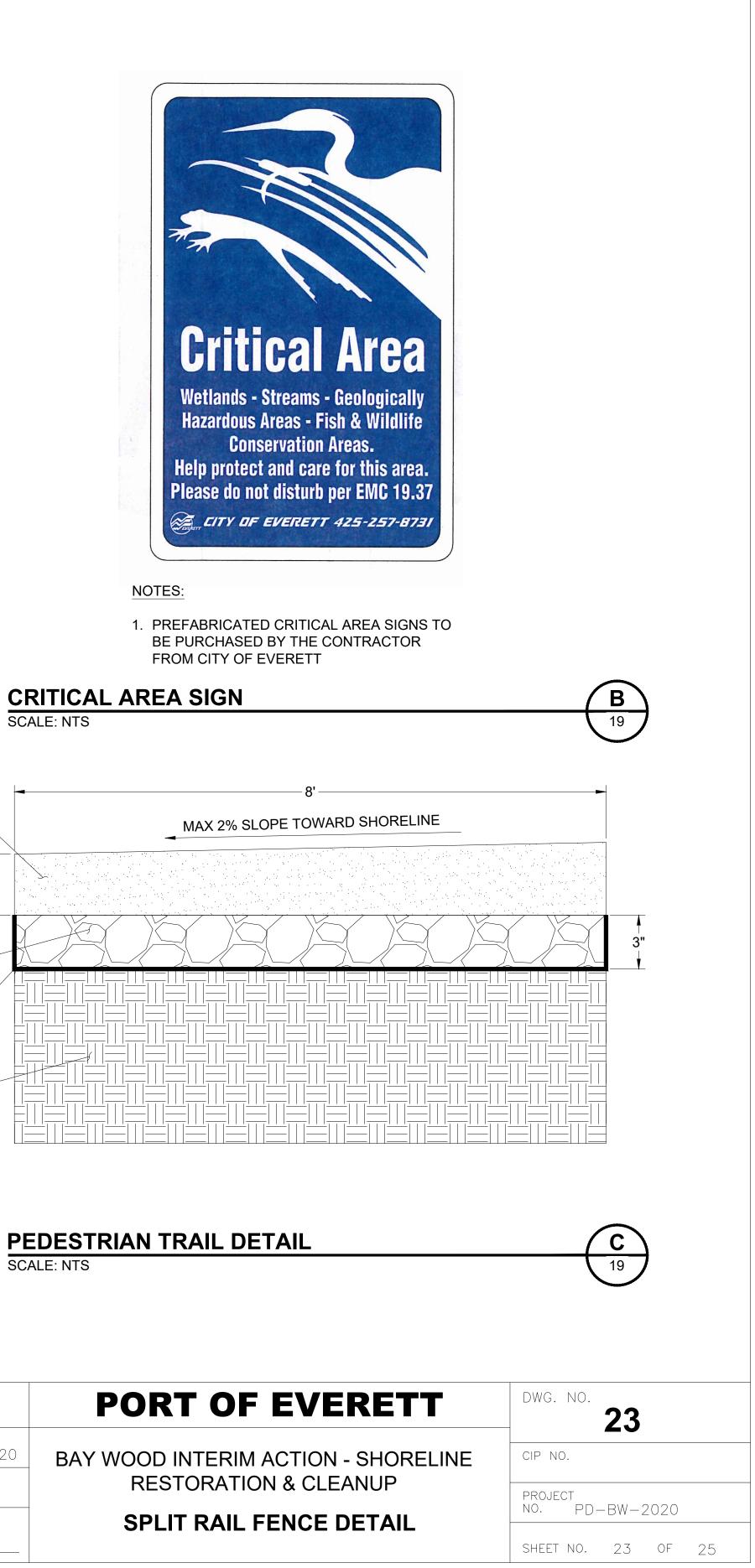
PROJECT NO. PD-BW-2020

SHEET NO. 22 OF 25





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| | | | | VID R. CLIDE | project engineer: D. CLINE | scale: AS SHOWN | P |
|--------------|------|----|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | COLOF WEST | designed by: D. CLINE | date: AUGUST 10, 2020 | BAY W |
| | | | | 39326 | prawn by: A. PICCINI | CHECKED BY: J. KLEKOTKA | |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | | TO PECISTERED INT | APPROVED BY: | | |
| NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | ~ 370NAL 88/10/20 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

LEGEND

| | SITE BOUNDARY |
|----------|---|
| CLL | CONSTRUCTION ZONE BOUNDARY |
| | RETAINING WALL |
| T | TIMBER BULKHEAD |
| | WETLAND |
| X X | SILT FENCE |
| 10.0 | EXISTING GRADE (FT) |
| <u> </u> | APPROXIMATE FINISH GRADE ELEVATION (FT) |
| | EXCAVATION DEPTH = 1 FT |
| | EXCAVATION DEPTH = 2 FT |
| | EXCAVATION DEPTH = 3 FT |
| | |

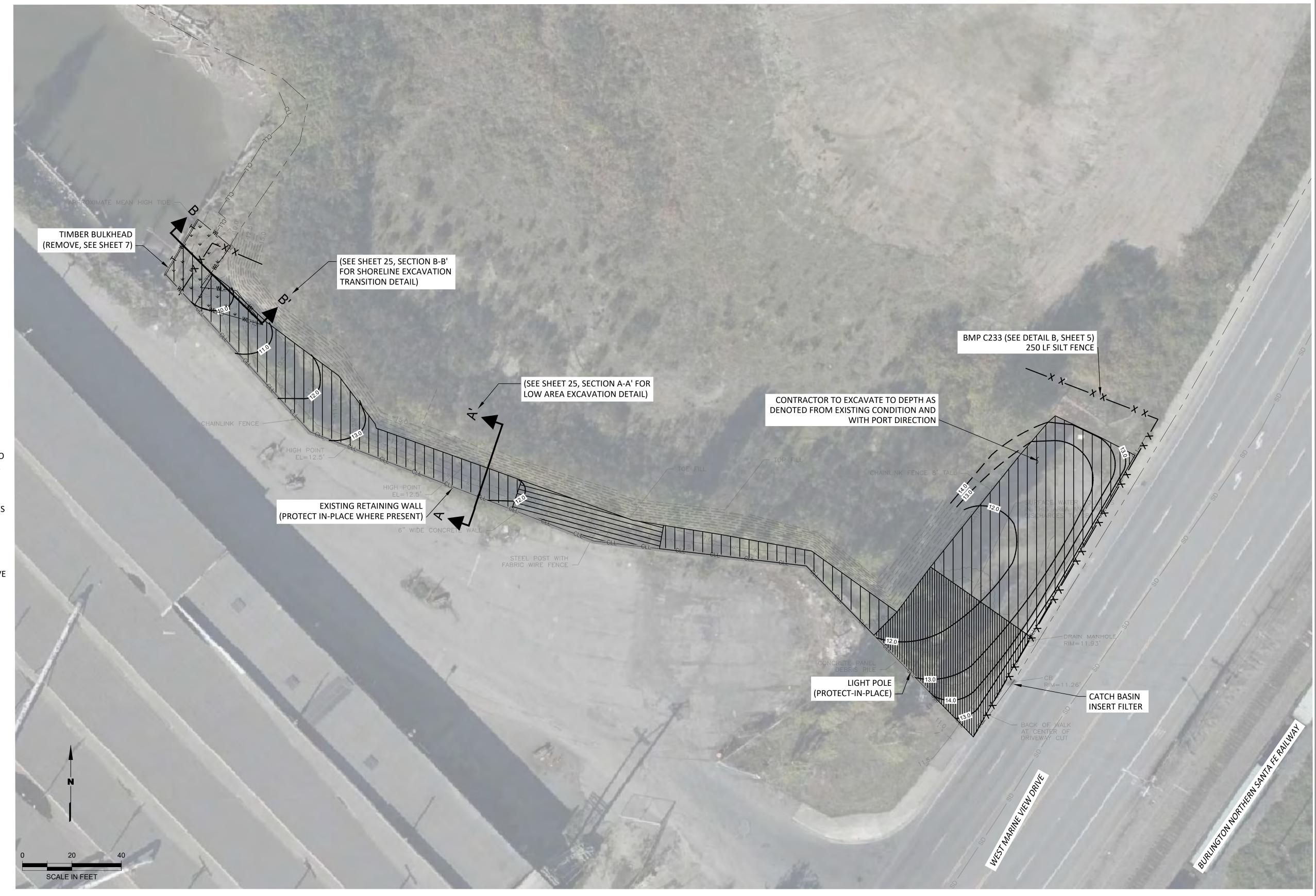
NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM EXISTING ELEVATIONS, PRESENCE OF DEBRIS, AND UTILITIES IN THE EXCAVATION BOUNDARY AND IMPLEMENT TESC MEASURES.
- 2. REMOVE VEGETATION AND DEBRIS THROUGHOUT EXCAVATION BOUNDARY AND DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.
- 3. EXCAVATE TO THE DEPTHS INDICATED (1, 2, OR 3 FT) TO REMOVE CONTAMINATION, AND DISPOSE OF THE SOILS OFFSITE AT A RCRA SUBTITLE D DISPOSAL FACILITY.
- 4. AFTER EXCAVATION TO FINAL DEPTHS, PROVIDE ACCESS TO PORT FOR OBSERVATION AND SAMPLE COLLECTION PRIOR TO BACKFILLING.
- 5. AFTER THE PORT HAS COMPLETED OBSERVATIONS OF THE FINAL EXCAVATION FLOOR AND SIDEWALLS AND APPROVES THE EXCAVATION, INSTALL GEOTEXTILE / STEEL MESH STABILIZATION / ECOLOGICAL BARRIER ON BASE AND SIDEWALLS, OVERLAPPING PANELS BY 12 INCHES.
- 6. PLACE AND COMPACT A MINIMUM SOIL COVER 2 FT IN THICKNESS THROUGHOUT THE REMOVAL AREA TO ACHIEVE FINISHED GRADE ELEVATIONS USING REUSABLE FILL SOURCED ONSITE.
- 7. COVER SOIL AT FINISHED GRADE WITH STRAW FOR STORMWATER RUNOFF PROTECTION.

VERTICAL ELEVATION DATUM: NAVD88

BASE SOURCE: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY: METRON AND ASSOCIATES INC., NOVEMBER 2018 AERIAL IMAGE: BING AERIAL IMAGERY, 2020







130 2nd Avenue South Edmonds, Washington 98020 (425) 778-0907

| | 7/30/20 | DHF |
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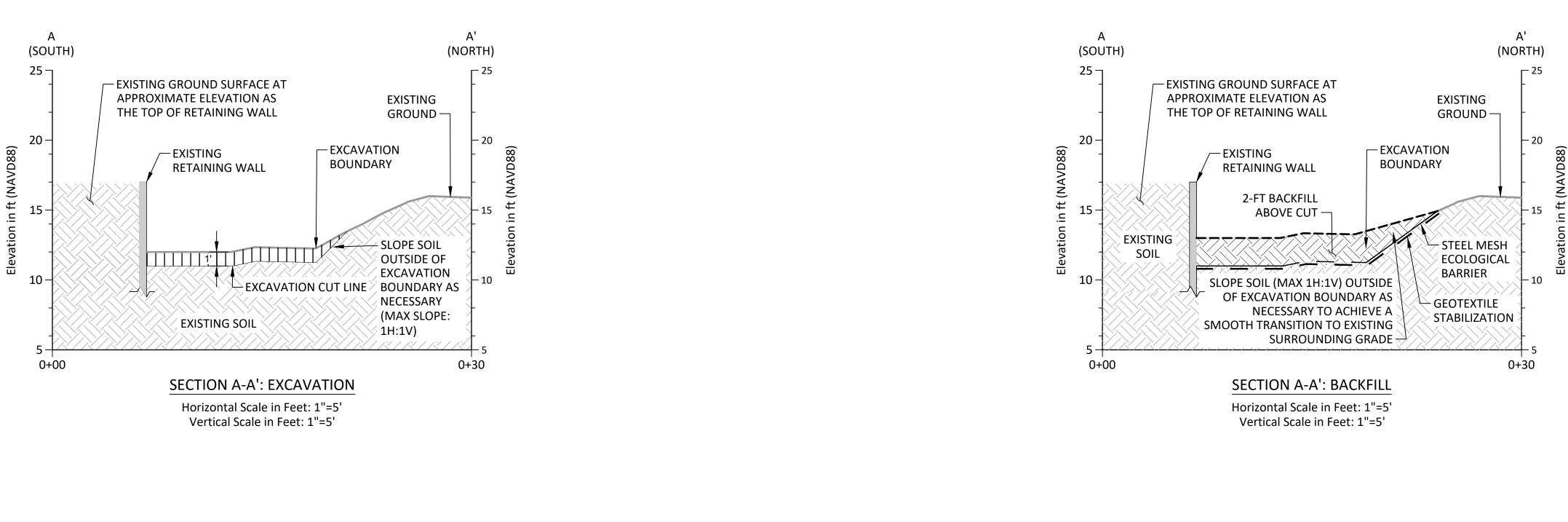
| | | | | | MICHAEL EMY OF WASH D | project engineer: J DAVIS | scale: 1" = 20' | |
|------------|-----|------|----|----------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | | ALL S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S | designed by: J DAVIS | date: AUGUST 2020 | |
| | | | | | TPHO 43775 | drawn by: J VALLUZZI | checked by: D FRAZER | S |
| NSTRUCTION | | | | | A READINAL OF THE | APPROVED BY: | | |
| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | | | | |

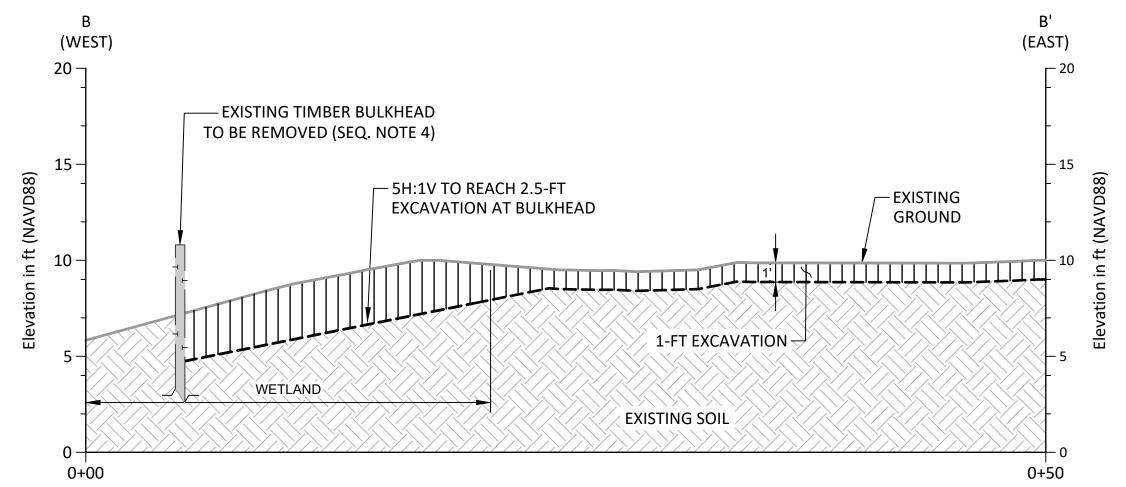
PORT OF EVERETT

BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION -SHORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP

LOW AREA CLEANUP PLAN

| DWG. NO. 24 |
|--------------------------------|
| CIP NO. ##-04 |
| PROJECT NO. 0147053.010.017 |
| SHEET NO. 24 OF 25 |





SECTION B-B': EXCAVATION

Horizontal Scale in Feet: 1"=5' Vertical Scale in Feet: 1"=5'



В (WEST) 20 ¬ EXISTING GROUND REMOVED TIMBER BULKHEAD ASSUMED SHORELINE FINAL 15 -**GRADE TRANSITION TO** WETLAND EXISTING GRADE (SEQ. NOTE 4) -10 -WÉTLÁND 0+00

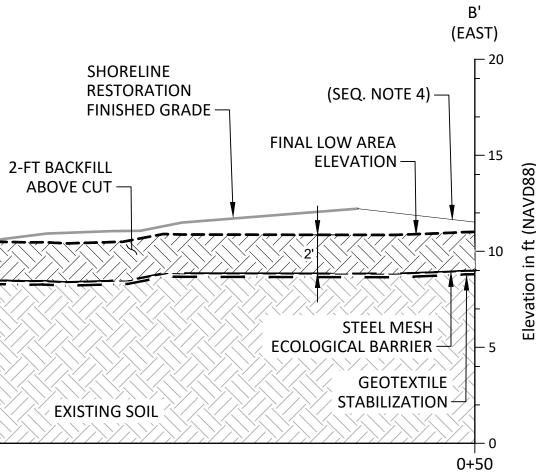
SECTION B-B': BACKFILL

Vertical Scale in Feet: 1"=5'

SEQUENCING NOTES:

- 1. EXCAVATE LOW AREA TO DEPTH AS NOTED ON SHEET 24
- 2. INSTALL GEOTEXTILE/STEEL MESH STABILIZATION/ECOLOGICAL BARRIER AT BASE OF EXCAVATION
- 3. ADD FILL TO 2-FT DEPTH ON TOP OF INSTALLED BARRIER
- 4. SHORELINE RESTORATION WORK WILL INCLUDE REMOVAL OF THE BULKHEAD AND REGRADING SHORELINE. SHORELINE RESTORATION GRADE SHOWN CONCEPTUALLY FOR REFERENCE. WORK AT THE TRANSITION BETWEEN THE LOW AREA EXCAVATION AND THE SHORELINE RESTORATION MUST BE CONDUCTED UNDER DIRECTION OF PORT REPRESENTATIVES.

| | | | | | MICHAEL MICHAEL | project engineer: J DAVIS | SCALE: | P |
|-------------|-----|------|----|----------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | | | | | CLIP AND | designed by: J DAVIS | date: AUGUST 2020 | |
| | | | | | HU A3775 | drawn by: J VALLUZZI | CHECKED BY: D FRAZER | SHC |
| ONSTRUCTION | | | | | A CLARKER CALL | APPROVED BY: | | |
| | NO. | DATE | BY | REVISION | | | | |





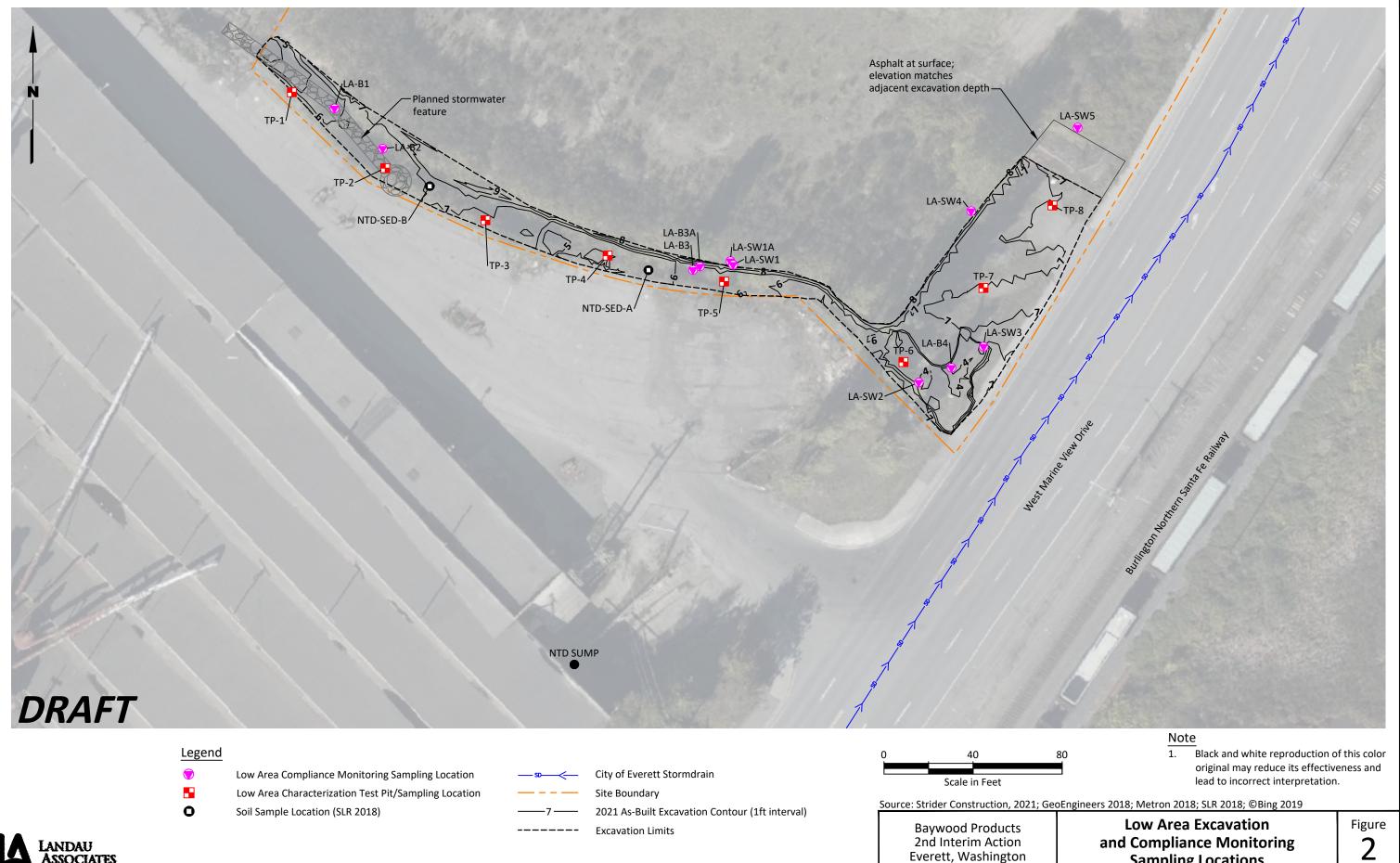
Horizontal Scale in Feet: 1"=5'

PORT OF EVERETT

BAY WOOD INTERIM ACTION -**IORELINE RESTORATION & CLEANUP**

LOW AREA CLEANUP SECTIONS

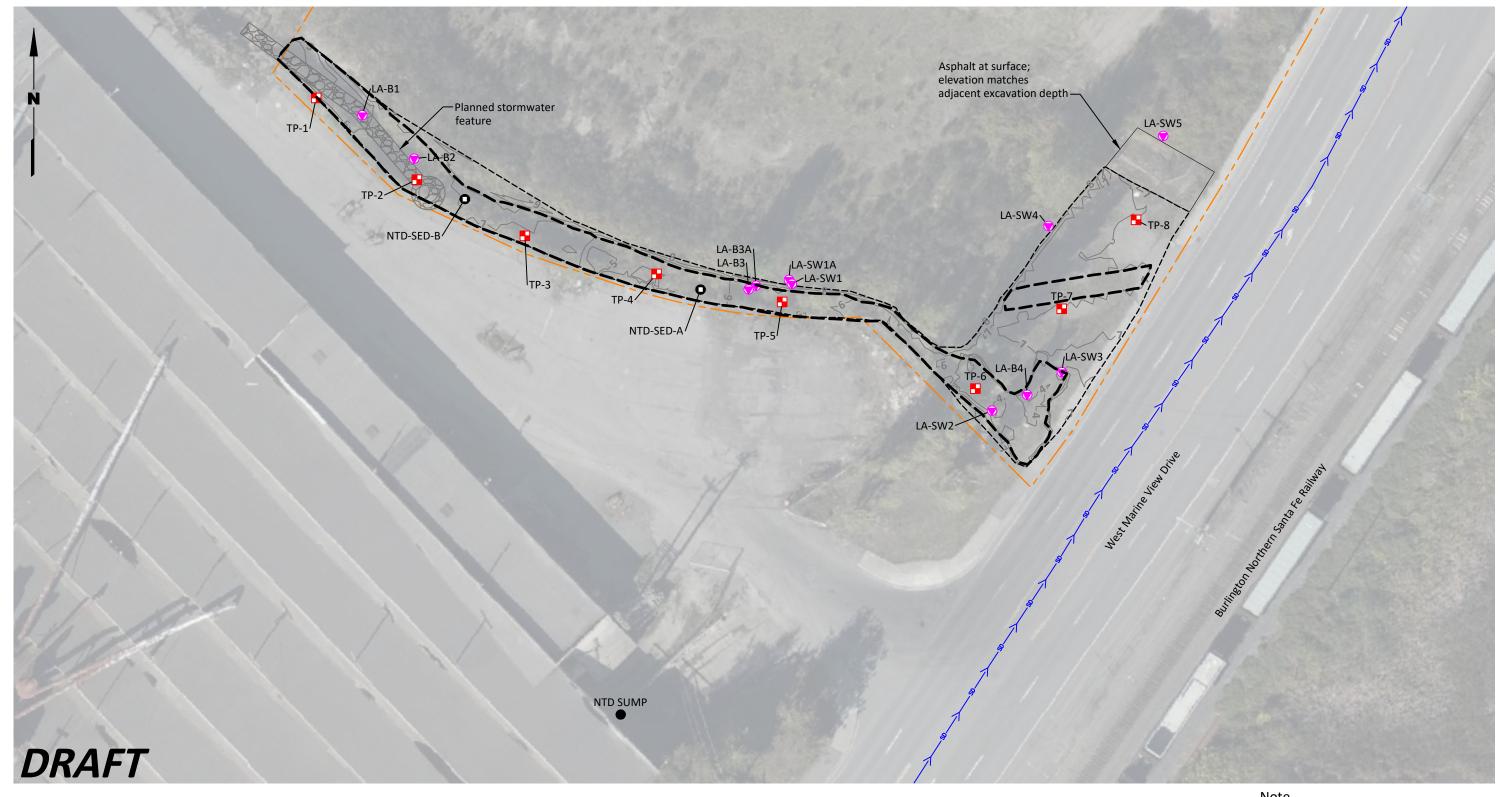
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| PROJEC NO. | • | 4705 | 3.010 | .017 | |
| SHEET | NO. | 25 | OF | 25 | |
| | | | | | |



LANDAU Associates

and Compliance Monitoring **Sampling Locations**

| Figur | e |
|----------|---|
| 2 | |
| <u> </u> | |



City of Everett Stormdrain

2021 As-Built Excavation Contour (1ft interval)

Limits of Critterfence/Geotextile Cap

Site Boundary

_ _

Excavation Limits

LANDAU Associates

Legend

0

Low Area Compliance Monitoring Sampling Location

Low Area Characterization Test Pit/Sampling Location

Soil Sample Location (SLR 2018)

Note

1. Black and white reproduction of this color original may reduce its effectiveness and lead to incorrect interpretation.

Source: Strider Construction, 2021; GeoEngineers 2018; Metron 2018; SLR 2018; ©Bing 2019

80

Scale in Feet

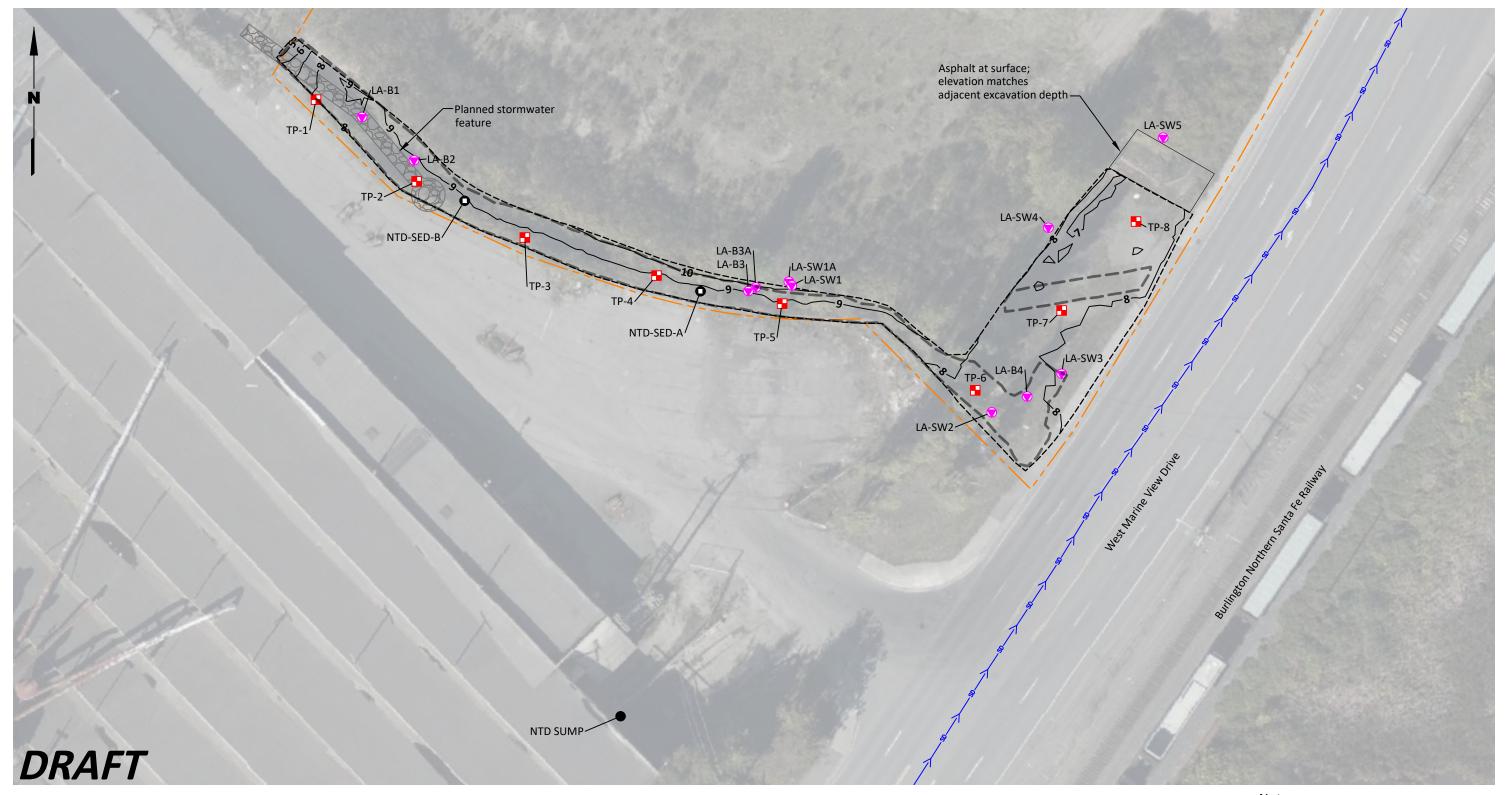
Baywood Products

2nd Interim Action

Everett, Washington

Low Area Cap Extent





Legend

- Low Area Compliance Monitoring Sampling Location
 Low Area Characterization Test Pit/Sampling Location
- Soil Sample Location (SLR 2018)

 SD
 City of Everett Stormdrain

 Site Boundary
 Site Boundary

 7
 2021 As-built Finished Grade Contour (1ft interval)

 Extent of Finished Grade
 Limits of Critterfence/Geotextile Cap

Baywood Products Engineering Design Report Everett, Washington

Scale in Feet

80



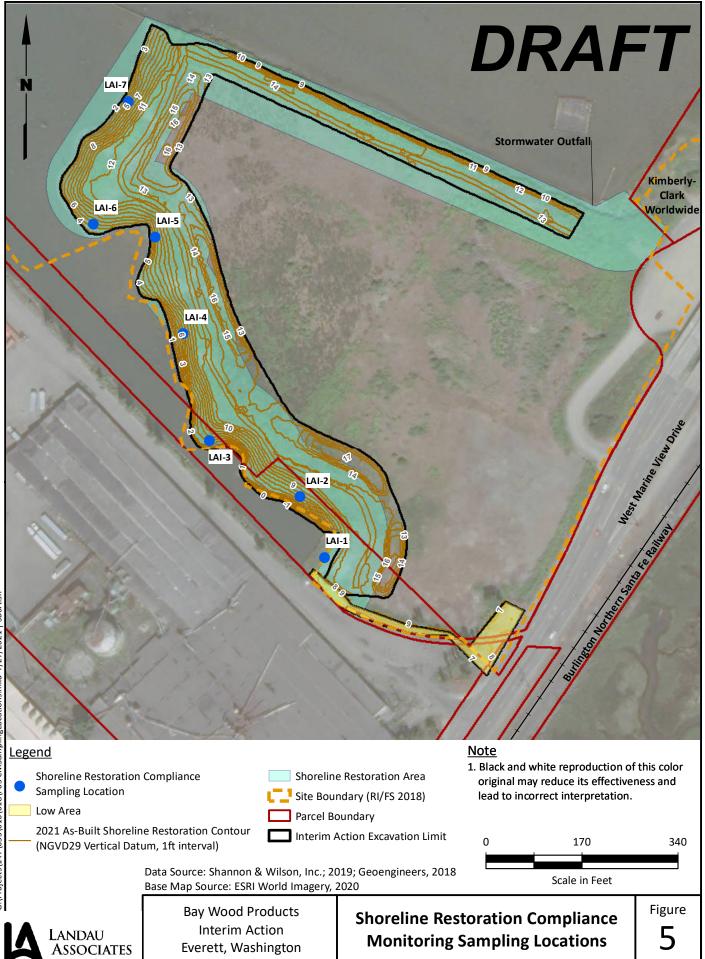
Note

1. Black and white reproduction of this color original may reduce its effectiveness and lead to incorrect interpretation.

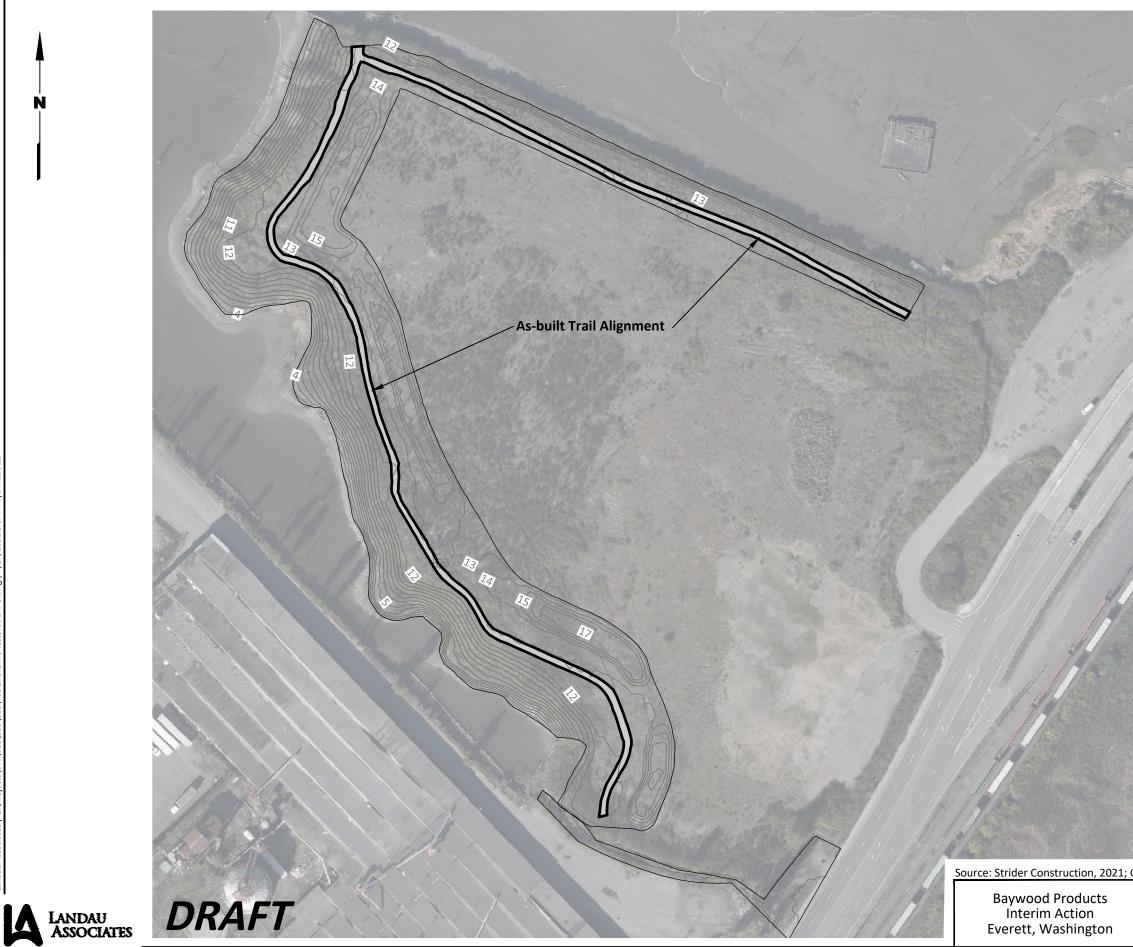
Source: Strider Construction, 2021; GeoEngineers 2018; Metron 2018; SLR 2018; ©Bing 2019

Low Area Finished Grade

Figure **4**



G:\Projects\147\053\010\018\F05 CMSamplingLocations.mxd 7/27/2021 | SBartish



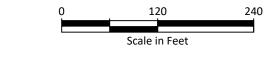
Legend

2021 As-Built Shoreline Restoration Contour (NGVD29 Vertical Datum, 1ft interval)

As-Built Trail Alignment

Note

1. Black and white reproduction of this color original may reduce its effectiveness and lead to incorrect interpretation.



Source: Strider Construction, 2021; GeoEngineers 2018; Metron 2018; SLR 2018; ©Bing 2019

Shoreline Restoration Finished Grade Figure 6

Appendix B Landscape Contractor Delivery Ticket/Receipt

| | | | DELIVERY TICKET | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|
| Landscaping Inc. | | DATE: SIGNEE: ECT· | 5/23/23 Strider Construction Co. Bay Wood Interim Action | | | |
| 15912 - 73rd Ave S.E. #B Snohomish, WA 98296 | | | : <u>R1601 / 20SA</u> | | | |
| PGLAN**200NO WBE W2F0700248 Since 1967 | The fo | llowing i | tem(s) were shipped from P&G Landscaping, Inc., Snohon | nish, WA. | | |
| | <u>0TY</u> | U/M | DESCRIPTION | SIZE/CONDITION | | |
| | 2 | EA | Big Leaf Maple | 1 gallon | | |
| | 35 | EA | Black Twinberry | 1 gallon | | |
| (425) 485-6091 | <u>31</u> | EA | Tall Oregon Grape | 1 gallon | | |
| (360) 668-7344 FAX (425) 485-7999 | 43 | EA | Black Gooseberry | 1 gallon | | |
| | 51 | EA | Red Elderberry | l gallon | | |
| | <u>24</u> | EA | Snowberry | 1 gallon | | |
| | 6 | EA | Kinnikinnick | 1 gallon | | |
| Commercial Industrial Landscaping | 55 | EA | Scouler Willow | 36" Live stake | | |
| Hydroseeding Irrigation | | | | | | |
| Serving Washington | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | All material meets Washington State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications applicable at the time of bid. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Large enough | | | | | | |
| to accommodate small enough to appreciate | | | | | | |
| io uppreciuie | | | | | | |

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Clarks Native Trees 3130 State Route 530 NE Arlington, WA US 360 899 6027 admin@clarksnativetrees.com www.clarksnativetrees.com

INVOICE

| BILL TO | INVOICE # 20689 |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| P&G landscaping.inc | DATE 05/22/2023 |
| | DUE DATE 06/21/2023 |
| | TERMS Net 30 |

P.O. NUMBER

3-2023-8

| ACTIVITY | DESCRIPTION | QTY | A & BALL |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----|----------|
| Ainus Rubra #1 | Red Alder | 2 | |
| Pyrus Fusca #1 | Pacific Crabapple | 5 | |
| Pinus Contorta #1 | Shore Pine | 1 | |
| Western Hemlock #1 | | 2 | |
| Amelancher Alnifolia #1 | Saskatoon Serviceberry | 16 | |
| Gaultheria Shallon #1 | Salal | 7 | |
| Holodiscus Discolor #1 | Ocean Spray | 17 | |
| Philadelphus lewisii #1 | Lewis Mock Orange | 31 | |
| Rosa Nutkana #1 | Nootka Rose | 15 | |
| Rubus Parviflorus #1 | Thimbleberry | 37 | |

prefer check

SUBTOTAL TAX TOTAL BALANCE DUE

Appendix C Site Photographs





Exhibit C-1: Photo Point 1 (P1) Facing North from South End of Transect 1 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-2: P2, September 29, 2021, Facing North from South End of Transect 2 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-3: P3, September 29, 2021, Facing Northeast from West End of Riprapped Stormwater Channel Inlet (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-4: P4, September 29, 2021, Facing West from East End of Transect 3 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-5: P5, September 29, 2021, Facing West from East End of Transect 4 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-6: P6, September 29, 2021, Facing Southeast (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-7: P7, September 29, 2021, Facing Northwest from Southeast End of Transect 5 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-8: P8, September 29, 2021, Facing Northwest from Southeast End of Transect 6 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-9: P9, September 29, 2021, Facing Southeast (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-10: P10, September 29, 2021, Facing Northeast from Southwest End of Transect 7 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-11: P11, September 29, 2021, Facing Northeast from Southwest End of Transect 8 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-12: P12, September 29, 2021, Facing South from West End of Site at the Corps' Training Wall (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-13: P13, September 29, 2021, Facing Southeast from Northwest End of Transect 9 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)



Exhibit C-14: P14, September 29, 2021, Facing Southeast from Northwest End of Transect 10 (Left: September 29, 2021; Middle: August 31, 2022; Right: August 4, 2023)

Appendix D Native Woody Cover Data

Exhibit D-4: Year 2 Transect Data

| Start (Feet) | End (Feet) | Cover (Feet) | Species |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| ransect 1, Transect Le | ngth 65 Feet | | |
| 2.2 | 3.8 | 1.6 | Twinberry |
| 6.6 | 10.2 | 3.6 | Willow |
| 14.2 | 14.6 | 0.4 | Big-leaf maple |
| 36.5 | 38.2 | 1.7 | Snowberry |
| 44.5 | 46.1 | 1.6 | Snowberry |
| 58.5 | 60.1 | 1.6 | shore pine |
| | Total Cover | 10.5 | |
| | Percent Cover | 16.2% | |
| ransect 2, Transect Le | ngth 65 Feet | | |
| 3 | 22.4 | 19.4 | willow |
| 23.4 | 27.8 | 4.4 | willow |
| 30.8 | 31.5 | 0.7 | willow |
| 42.4 | 45.7 | 3.3 | willow |
| | Total Cover | 27.8 | |
| | Percent Cover | 42.8% | |
| Fransect 3, Transect Le | ngth 100 Feet | | |
| 31.6 | 33.5 | 1.9 | Shore pine |
| 37.1 | 37.5 | 0.4 | Oregon grape |
| 42.4 | 42.8 | 0.4 | Oregon grape |
| 58.2 | 59.2 | 1 | Oregon grape |
| 52.8 | 53.4 | 0.6 | Big-leaf maple |
| 62 | 65.6 | 3.6 | Rose |
| 66.2 | 67.1 | 0.9 | Rose |
| 68.3 | 70.5 | 2.2 | Rose |
| 73.6 | 75.3 | 1.7 | Rose |
| 78.3 | 78.6 | 0.3 | Boxelder maple |
| 83.2 | 85.3 | 2.1 | Rose |
| 96.4 | 97.2 | 0.8 | Twinberry |
| | Total Cover | 15.9 | |
| | Percent Cover | 15.9% | |
| Fransect 4, Transect Le | ngth 100 Feet | | |
| 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | willow |
| 13.6 | 14.9 | 1.3 | willow |

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| Start (Feet) | End (Feet) | Cover (Feet) | Species |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36.4 | 37.9 | 1.5 | willow |
| 46.8 | 47.8 | 1 | willow |
| 49.3 | 51.1 | 1.8 | willow |
| 61.4 | 63.8 | 2.4 | willow |
| 74.3 | 77.7 | 3.4 | willow |
| 83 | 86.5 | 3.5 | willow |
| 97.6 | 97.8 | 0.2 | willow |
| | Total Cover | 15.7 | |
| | Percent Cover | 15.7% | |
| ransect 5, Transect Le | ngth 100 Feet | | |
| 98 | 98.9 | 0.9 | Elderberry |
| 93.1 | 93.4 | 0.3 | Oregon grape |
| 86.6 | 87.6 | 1 | Oregon grape |
| 83 | 83.6 | 0.6 | Oregon grape |
| 77 | 77.9 | 0.9 | Serviceberry |
| 71.5 | 72.4 | 0.9 | Serviceberry |
| 66.8 | 67.8 | 1 | Serviceberry |
| 61.7 | 62.6 | 0.9 | Serviceberry |
| 56.3 | 57.2 | 0.9 | Serviceberry |
| 35.5 | 38.6 | 3.1 | Douglas-fir |
| 31.2 | 32.1 | 0.9 | willow |
| 26.4 | 27.2 | 0.8 | willow |
| 13.9 | 15.7 | 1.8 | willow |
| 8.6 | 9.9 | 1.3 | willow |
| 3.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | willow |
| | Total Cover | 15.6 | |
| | Percent Cover | 15.6% | |
| ransect 6, Transect Le | ngth 100 Feet | | |
| 91 | 92.8 | 1.8 | willow |
| 78 | 78.4 | 0.4 | willow |
| 54.5 | 55.2 | 0.7 | willow |
| 49.4 | 50.1 | 0.7 | willow |
| 27.2 | 27.6 | 0.4 | willow |
| 17.3 | 17.7 | 0.4 | willow |
| 12.2 | 12.4 | 0.2 | willow |

| Start (Feet) | End (Feet) | Cover (Feet) | Species |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | willow |
| | Total Cover | 7.8 | |
| | Percent Cover | 7.8% | |
| ransect 7, Transect Le | ength 100 Feet | | |
| 81.9 | 83.4 | 1.5 | Twinberry |
| 67.1 | 67.6 | 0.5 | Snowberry |
| 63.4 | 64.1 | 0.7 | Snowberry |
| 55 | 55.9 | 0.9 | Serviceberry |
| 39.7 | 40.3 | 0.6 | Oregon grape |
| 19.9 | 20.4 | 0.5 | Thimbleberry |
| 15.4 | 15.8 | 0.4 | Kinnikinnick |
| 10.2 | 10.7 | 0.5 | Thimbleberry |
| 5.6 | 6.5 | 0.9 | Thimbleberry |
| | Total Cover | 6.5 | |
| | Percent Cover | 6.5% | |
| ransect 8, Transect Le | ength 65 Feet | | |
| 40.9 | 42.7 | 1.8 | Willow |
| 37.5 | 37.7 | 0.2 | Willow |
| 31.8 | 32.2 | 0.4 | Willow |
| 25.9 | 26.5 | 0.6 | Willow |
| 11.7 | 12.7 | 1 | Willow |
| | Total Cover | 4 | |
| | Percent Cover | 6.2% | |
| ransect 9, Transect Le | ength 100 Feet | | |
| 34.6 | 35.5 | 0.9 | Twinberry |
| 39 | 39.5 | 0.5 | Twinberry |
| 65.3 | 68.7 | 3.4 | Willow |
| 72 | 73.9 | 1.9 | Willow |
| 76.9 | 79.4 | 2.5 | Willow |
| 83.7 | 84.9 | 1.2 | Willow |
| 90.4 | 92.8 | 2.4 | Willow |
| 93.7 | 98.6 | 4.9 | Willow |
| 98.8 | 100.0 | 1.2 | Willow |
| | Total Cover | 18.9 | |
| | Percent Cover | 18.9% | |

| Start (Feet) | End (Feet) | Cover (Feet) | Species |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Transect 10, Transect L | ength 100 Feet | | |
| 41.7 | 43.9 | 2.2 | Rose |
| 47.2 | 49 | 1.8 | Rose |
| 52 | 52.2 | 0.2 | Rose |
| 52.7 | 54.3 | 1.6 | Rose |
| 58.2 | 59 | 0.8 | Rose |
| 63.4 | 63.9 | 0.5 | Thimbleberry |
| | Total Cover | 7.1 | |
| | Percent Cover | 7.1% | |

Important Information

About Your Wetland Delineation/Mitigation and/or Stream Classification Report

A WETLAND/STREAM REPORT IS BASED ON PROJECT-SPECIFIC FACTORS.

Wetland delineation/mitigation and stream classification reports are based on a unique set of project-specific factors. These typically include the general nature of the project and property involved, its size and configuration, historical use and practice, the location of the project on the site and its orientation, and the level of additional risk the client assumed by virtue of limitations imposed upon the exploratory program. The jurisdiction of any particular wetland/stream is determined by the regulatory authority(ies) issuing the permit(s). As a result, one or more agencies will have jurisdiction over a particular wetland or stream with sometimes confusing regulations. It is necessary to involve a consultant who understands which agency(ies) has jurisdiction over a particular wetland/stream and what the agency(ies) permitting requirements are for that wetland/stream. To help reduce or avoid potential costly problems, have the consultant determine how any factors or regulations (which can change subsequent to the report) may affect the recommendations.

Unless your consultant indicates otherwise, your report should not be used:

- If the size or configuration of the proposed project is altered.
- If the location or orientation of the proposed project is modified.
- If there is a change of ownership.
- For application to an adjacent site.
- For construction at an adjacent site or on site.
- Following floods, earthquakes, or other acts of nature.

Wetland/stream consultants cannot accept responsibility for problems that may develop if they are not consulted after factors considered in their reports have changed. Therefore, it is incumbent upon you to notify your consultant of any factors that may have changed prior to submission of our final report.

Wetland boundaries identified and stream classifications made by Shannon & Wilson are considered preliminary until validated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and/or the local jurisdictional agency. Validation by the regulating agency(ies) provides a certification, usually written, that the wetland boundaries verified are the boundaries that will be regulated by the agency(ies) until a specified date, or until the regulations are modified, and that the stream has been properly classified. Only the regulating agency(ies) can provide this certification.

MOST WETLAND/STREAM "FINDINGS" ARE PROFESSIONAL ESTIMATES.

Site exploration identifies wetland/stream conditions at only those points where samples are taken and when they are taken, but the physical means of obtaining data preclude the determination of precise conditions. Consequently, the information obtained is intended to be sufficiently accurate for design but is subject to interpretation. Additionally, data derived through sampling and subsequent laboratory testing are extrapolated by the consultant who then renders an opinion about overall conditions, the likely reaction to proposed construction activity, and/or appropriate design. Even under optimal circumstances, actual conditions may differ from those thought to exist because no consultant, no matter how qualified, and no exploration program, no matter how comprehensive, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock, and time. Nothing can be done to prevent the unanticipated, but steps can be taken to help reduce their impacts. For this reason, most experienced owners retain their consultants through the construction or wetland mitigation/stream classification stage to identify variances, conduct additional evaluations that may be needed, and recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

WETLAND/STREAM CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE.

Since natural systems are dynamic systems affected by both natural processes and human activities, changes in wetland boundaries and stream conditions may be expected. Therefore, delineated wetland boundaries and stream classifications cannot remain valid for an indefinite period of time. The Corps typically recognizes the validity of wetland delineations for a period of five years after completion. Some city and county agencies recognize the validity of wetland delineations for a period of two years. If a period of years has passed since the wetland/stream report was completed, the owner is advised to have the consultant reexamine the wetland/stream to determine if the classification is still accurate.

Construction operations at or adjacent to the site and natural events such as floods, earthquakes, or water fluctuations may also affect conditions and, thus, the continuing adequacy of the wetland/stream report. The consultant should be kept apprised of any such events and consulted to determine if additional evaluation is necessary.

THE WETLAND/STREAM REPORT IS SUBJECT TO MISINTERPRETATION.

Costly problems can occur when plans are developed based on misinterpretation of a wetland/stream report. To help avoid these problems, the consultant should be retained to work with other appropriate professionals to explain relevant wetland, stream, geological, and other findings, and to review the adequacy of plans and specifications relative to these issues.

DATA FORMS SHOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE REPORT.

Final data forms are developed by the consultant based on interpretation of field sheets (assembled by site personnel) and laboratory evaluation of field samples. Only final data forms are customarily included in a report. These data forms should not, under any circumstances, be drawn for inclusion in other drawings, because drafters may commit errors or omissions in the transfer process. Although photographic reproduction eliminates this problem, it does nothing to reduce the possibility of misinterpreting the forms. When this occurs, delays, disputes, and unanticipated costs are frequently the result.

To reduce the likelihood of data from misinterpretation, contractors, engineers, and planners should be given ready access to the complete report. Those who do not provide such access may proceed under the mistaken impression that simply disclaiming responsibility for the accuracy of information always insulates them from attendant liability. Providing the best available information to contractors, engineers, and planners helps prevent costly problems and the adversarial attitudes that aggravate them to a disproportionate scale.

READ RESPONSIBILITY CLAUSES CLOSELY.

Because a wetland delineation/stream classification is based extensively on judgment and opinion, it is far less exact than other design disciplines. This situation has resulted in wholly unwarranted claims being lodged against consultants. To help prevent this problem, consultants have developed a number of clauses for use in written transmittals. These are not exculpatory clauses designed to foist the consultant's liabilities onto someone else; rather, they are definitive clauses that identify where the consultant's responsibilities begin and end. Their use helps all parties involved recognize their individual responsibilities and take appropriate action. Some of these definitive clauses are likely to appear in your report, and you are encouraged to read them closely. Your consultant will be pleased to give full and frank answers to your questions.

THERE MAY BE OTHER STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK.

Your consultant will be pleased to discuss other techniques or designs that can be employed to mitigate the risk of delays and to provide a variety of alternatives that may be beneficial to your project.

Contact your consultant for further information.